

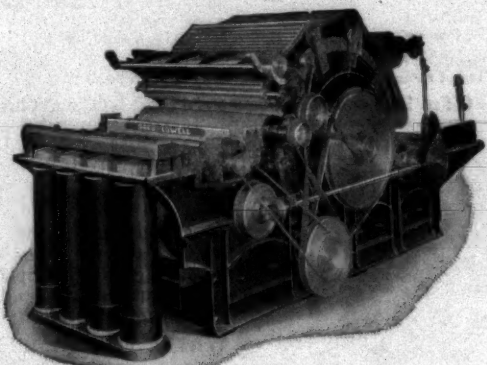
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VOL. IX

CHARLOTTE, N. C., MARCH 11, 1915

NUMBER 2

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VOLUME IX

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American Trade Opportunities in Manchuria

Manchuria, even in its present undeveloped state, is credited with 17 per cent of the total foreign trade of China. The official statistics further show that the foreign import trade of Manchuria is relatively large; but American participation therein, apart from the staple import, kerosene, is small, owing to the fact that American goods have not been properly introduced nor adequately represented.

Four years ago many American shops (trade-marks) were seen among the cotton piece goods in this market, but during the interim the number has gradually diminished until at present it is rare to see a single one. During the same period, however, the Japanese have practically ousted the piece goods of all other nations, with a few exceptions, from this market. The exceptions are certain British piece goods that the Japanese are as yet unable to manufacture and some Russian piece goods in which there is a small trade. In sundry lines of woolen broadcloth of British and German manufacture considerable trade is being done. Germany gained entry by adapting trade methods to the peculiar conditions to which all foreign trade must conform if business is to result.

The object of this report is to show why American trade is small and continues to decrease, and to point out methods of taking advantage of the favorable conditions caused by the European war. The decline is not due to any prejudice against American manufactures; on the contrary, American goods are held in high esteem by the native merchants and consumers who are acquainted with them. The cause of the decline must be looked for in the failure of American manufacturers and exporters to adapt their business methods to local conditions.

There is no reason why Americans should not capture a fair proportion of the large volume of trade that is being done and will be done in this important agricultural and commercial district, of which Mukden is the collecting and distributing center. There is abundant proof that foreign goods, foreign customs, and foreign-style shops are becoming more and more popular. During the past four years this city has been altered from a veritable bit of old China to a semiforeign city, and if the same rate of improvement is maintained another four years may see the city quite modern. Moreover, as this improvement has tak-

en place in the face of the paralyzing effects of the great plague of 1911-12 and the subsequent revolution, it may fairly serve as evidence of the general prosperity.

The following is a recent instance of success in introducing American goods into this market. The representative of a well-known American watch company a few months ago paid a visit to Mukden. He was fortunate in securing the assistance of a Chinaman thoroughly conversant with local trade conditions and able to give introductions to the right people. He was empowered to meet local requirements and succeeded in booking several trial orders for delivery. The goods proved to be more satisfactory than the cheaper, but less substantial, European goods that have hitherto monopolized this branch of the local trade. A visit by the same representative three months later was sufficient encouraging to warrant the belief that a good business in this particular line is to be established.

Notwithstanding the prevailing idea that there is no opening for motor-car trade in Mukden because of the scarcity of good roads, a French firm with headquarters in Shanghai several months ago decided to experiment by sending here an expert mechanic with half a dozen cars and a number of rubber-tired jinrikishas. About six miles of good road between the native city and the Japanese railway station has just been completed. Premises were secured and business started by hiring out the cars and jinrikishas. The novelty won some business for the motor cars, and the jinrikishas paid well from the start. A small company was then formed to operate a line of passenger motors on one of the new roads. The venture proved an immediate success, notwithstanding the fact that the fares are double those charged on the antiquated and lumbering horse trams on the same road. There are now a few private cars in the town, and this venture will probably lead to a considerable trade, especially as the old roads are constantly being improved and new ones constructed.

The circumstances attendant upon the attempt by an American firm to introduce its goods into Manchuria are not infrequently as follows:

A commercial traveler on his first trip to Mukden finds that the only accommodations he can obtain are at a Japanese hotel at the railway

station, 2 miles from the city proper. The traveler obtains from the consul general the names of the half dozen foreign firms in the town, and calls upon them, only to discover that they are interested in pushing the sales of goods of their own nationality or those of other manufacture for which they are the local agents. He asks the proprietors of the two large retail stores to call and see his samples, and is told that the hotel is too far away, but is not told that the one store is a distributing center for a large European firm that does all its own importing, and the other, while an importer in a small way of European goods, is one of the distributing branches of a leading European importing firm at Newchwang, where necessary buying is done. Another call by the traveler upon the consul general results in a recommendation to get a so-called interpreter and try personal calls upon the proprietors of the numerous native hong, which, in the absence of American distributing houses, are the natural outlet for American business. To attempt to open up business with natives whom one can not make oneself directly understood is difficult at all times, and the difficulty is increased by the necessity of putting oneself into the hands of a third party, who in practically every instance combines inadequate knowledge of English with a total lack of business knowledge. This difficulty does not exist to the same degree in the coast and river ports of China; neither is it so pronounced in some of the large inland towns, where the natives have had the advantage of many years of intercourse with foreigners; but it is the invariable condition in Manchurian towns, most of which have been open to foreign residence and trade only since 1906.

Most of the failures to establish business connections with native dealers have their primary origin in this one fact—inability to understand or to make oneself understood. To the half-dozen foreign firms located here, there are hundreds of native hong, and these are the places that ultimately must be reached to insure business. The failure to get in touch with them constitutes the initial difficulty of the foreigner; and it is precisely the ability to do so that gives the Japanese their chief advantage. After an experience such as that described, the commercial traveler leaves with the mistaken idea that Mukden possesses no facilities for foreign trade, and in ignorance of the fact

that there are over 30 large native wholesale houses in Mukden, which, in addition to distributing Chinese manufactured goods, buy largely from local foreign firms and from those in coast towns, such as Newchwang, Tientsin, and Shanghai. It is conservatively estimated that there are in this consular district no less than 500 large stores, all of which deal more or less in foreign goods.

Where natives require American products that have not been introduced into this market, they usually make inquiries at the consulate general, where they are handed lists of firms, and advised of any points that specially commend the American-made article. Correspondence ensues, but owing to unfamiliarity with local conditions on the part of the American manufacturer and lack of knowledge of English by the native, the correspondence usually proves abortive. For example, a native merchant who required machinery for nail manufacture was recommended by the consul general to certain American firms. In due course one of the firms sent a reply, together with a catalogue, a price list, circulars, and other literature. The merchant took them to various persons asking them to explain the contents, which gave f. o. b. and c. i. f. quotations and quotations and a series of discounts; he finally became so confused that he gave up the matter. Another merchant wrote for quotations for hardware, and received a reply acknowledging receipt of the letter, and adding: "We are sorry to inform you that our output is limited to the domestic market; consequently we are unable to quote you any prices."

On the other hand, numerous instances can be called to show that business can be and is being done by foreign firms willing to conform to local conditions. Prior to 1908 all imports into Manchuria of piece goods and arms and ammunition, except those supplied by Japan, were obtained from old-established firms at Shanghai through their agencies in Newchwang. In 1908 certain German firms decided that the prospects of this market were sufficiently promising to warrant an attempt to establish local branches. Accordingly they sent to Mukden experienced representatives, who had a knowledge of the language, to engage premises, comparadores (native commission merchants), etc. Moreover, they came prepared to take all the time necessary to study local conditions, and with a full

range of samples. Through their consular introductions were obtained to the many influential officials, civil and military, who reside in this city, which is the political and military center of Manchuria. A judicious expenditure of money in entertaining cemented the acquaintances thus made and kept the managers of the local branches well informed of everything that could be turned to their advantage, with the result that the Germans succeeded in obtaining a virtual monopoly of the vast contracts for arms, ammunition, soldiers' clothing, and other military accouterments and supplies, as well as certain industrial concessions and participation in in loans.

In the beginning of 1913 a large British piece-goods firm, with headquarters in Shanghai, decided to establish a branch here, with sub-branches in Changchun and Harbin and Chinese agencies at various other distributing centers throughout Manchuria. Having first obtained the services of a manager who by experience and long residence in Manchuria was able to grapple quickly with the local conditions, the firm secured premises, compradores, etc., and displayed a large range of samples which had the advantage of carrying chops that were already in good repute. The concern was prepared to grant credits. Its turnover for the first year totaled \$2000,000, and already this year it has turned over \$225,000.

The initial expenses incurred in opening a firm here would be considerable. The manager would expect to be well paid. Although living conditions here are rapidly improving, it is to be remembered that Mukden is a Chinese city, and that foreigners with business experience can be induced to come here only through belief in the future prosperity of the place and on the receipt of high salaries. The premises would have to be commodious and favorably located and the native staff adequate and well paid.

All transactions with Chinese shopkeepers must take place through the comprador, without whom no European firm can hope to carry on successful business. He must be conversant with Chinese business methods and acquainted with the weights and measures, methods of transportation, and the traffic regulations, which vary in each district and on the different railways. He accepts responsibility for all money that passes through his hands, and this function alone, considering the many kinds of currency, the varying rates of exchange, and the prevalence of counterfeit money, makes him a necessity. He must be able to furnish adequate guarantees to his employer for all contracts entered into and all business transacted through him, and is paid a commission on total sales of 2 per cent on exports and 1 to 3 per cent on imports, according to the class of goods and arrangements entered into. In addition to his commission, the firm must pay him a regular monthly allowance to enable him to maintain an efficient staff. The importance of having a good comprador can not be overrated; he is the most important factor in the success of any business. The

Japanese are enabled to dispense with the compradores through their general and intimate knowledge of everything Chinese, including the ease with which they acquire the language.

Native merchants are ignorant of the methods of foreign banking, nor have they any idea as to how to conduct correspondence with foreigners. They do not care to do business except through the comprador, and will not buy goods except from samples. For goods ordered from samples through the comprador, however, the firm is secured, and there need be no anxiety about acceptance, provided the goods are according to samples and delivered on time. Arrangements are always made to adjust possible disputes satisfactory.

The German firms here give no credit for spot cargo, but allow their customers two months with 1 per cent discount in which to clear their ordered cargo and settle exchange. They are very keen on securing trade at any cost, and where there is competition will cut the prices of well-established chops in order to get the business. They always quote in sterling for ordered cargo and teals for spot cargo and for arms and ammunition. The Russian firms do business only in spot cargo, and give from 16 days' to one month's credit. The terms given by the Japanese are 16 days for spot and one month for ordered cargo secured on documents signed by the customers. Payments must be made in the gold yen (49.8 cents) or its equivalent. British firms give two months' credit on ordered cargo and 1 to 45 days on spot cargo, with an allowance of 33 sen (16.4 cents) per 1,000 yen (\$198) per day for payment made before due date. Extensions of credit are made as required, the customer being charged a reasonable rate of interest. These credit systems are in use in normal circumstances; the European war has made it necessary for the foreign merchants to restrict them somewhat.

Quotations should always be in gold yen and include duty as well as c. i. f. rates.

There are many advantages in having stocks on hand, for the native dealer takes few chances. When he has disposed of present stocks and requires more, if one foreign firm can not supply him he will go elsewhere; if he still can not procure what he desires he will either invest in something else or patiently await the arrival of some ship which, he is told, may bring the cargo he wishes. Regarding cotton goods, except regular lines, the chops of which he is well acquainted with, it is difficult to persuade him to order for future delivery. But if American goods were on hand they would probably bring 10 per cent higher prices than Japanese goods of the same class, because of the prevailing belief among the natives that they are better.

Contrary to a common idea that anything, especially in the cheaper grades of goods or discarded and old stocks, is good enough for this market, it is believed that full values and best qualities should always be given when importing into Manchuria, especially in tools, general

fancy goods, boots and shoes, hats, clothing, underwear, jewelry, and watches. Prices should be as low as possible consistent with good workmanship and fair quality. Though the per capita wealth of Manchuria is not so low as in other sections of China, it is difficult, as a rule, to obtain high prices; but once a chop has been established it is difficult to overcome the conservatism of the natives by trying to substitute another, even though it may be cheaper and just as good. This may be illustrated by two well-known brands of milk, both American. The former has been selling at 17 cents gold and the latter at 13 1-2 cents per can. Although the war has increased the prices of both in this market, the natives continue to purchase the dearer brand in preference to taking the cheaper brand.

The only bank in Mukden doing foreign business is the Yokohama Specie Bank. At Newchwang there are several foreign bank agencies other than Japanese. The Yokohama Specie Bank transacts all kinds of banking and exchange business, but a general preference is given to Japanese merchants and traders. Rates for advances on cargo expected are as follows: Japanese, 7 per cent; foreigners, 8 per cent; Chinese, 10 per cent.

As far as assistance in developing Chinese trade is concerned, the native banks are useless. Their business appears to be restricted to advances on real estate and other approved securities at high rates of interest and to dealing in exchange

values in which the numerous currencies and notes of Manchuria afford an extensive business.

Before the present financial depression it was customary for native banks to give credit to native merchants at 15 per cent interest. At present these banks decline to grant any credits. This feature of native banking in Manchuria is one of the peculiar difficulties attending inland trading, as against trading in the seaports, where dealers can often obtain banking facilities from native banks at rates no higher than those charged by foreign banks.

Foreigners have an advantage over the Chinese trader in not having to pay the consumption tax of 2 per cent designed for levy on all goods in native lands imported into Manchuria, the former holding that the treaties exempt them and their goods from the payment of this tax. The Chinese Government formerly contended that when the goods passed from foreigners into the hands of Chinese traders they became Chinese goods and were therefore liable to the tax. The Government, however, is no longer attempting to levy taxes on goods of undoubted foreign origin, which character is held to be conclusively shown when the goods are covered by exemption certificates issued by the Maritime Customs. In many cases the native merchants neglect to obtain these certificates; and the endless trouble in securing documents from the foreign firms interested, to prove that the goods are foreign and therefore

(Continued on Page 15.)

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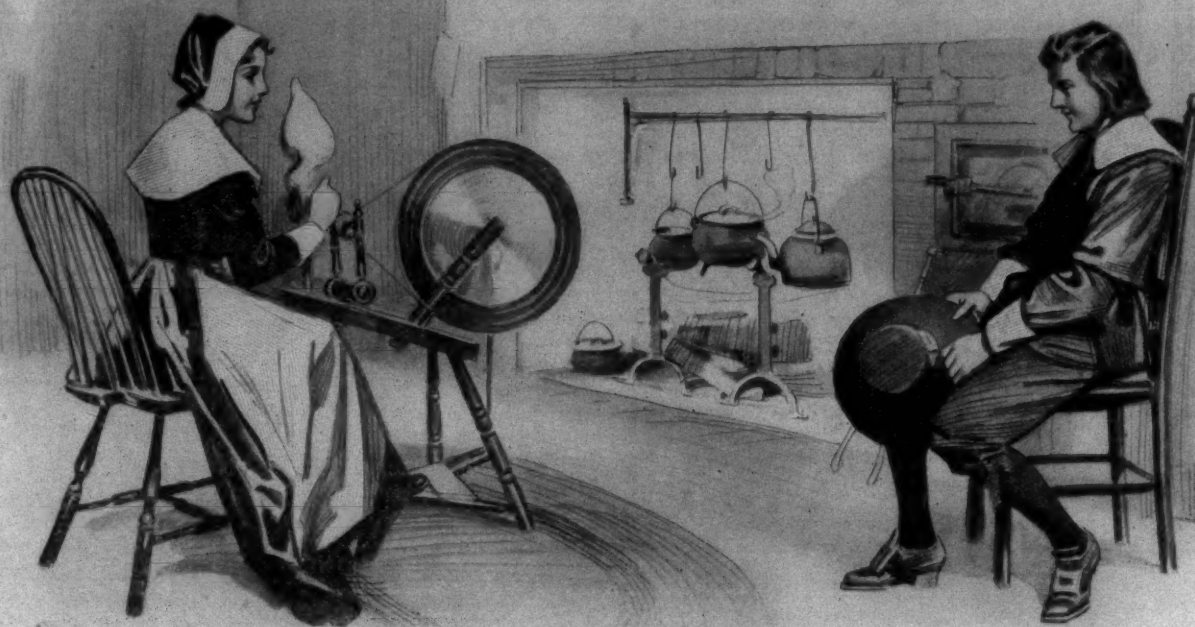


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Method of Truing Up Rolls

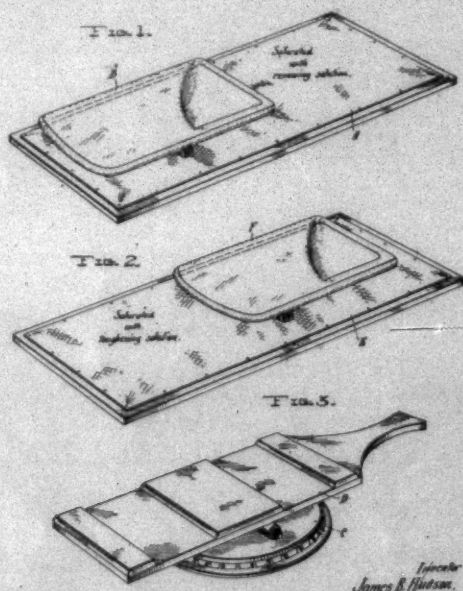
This invention, by Jas. B. Hudson, proved method of truing up and renewing the leather covered rolls of cotton spinning or twisting machines, proposing a method which is especially applicable to the rolls designated according to their sizes and to their relation in the machine as "slubbers," "intermediates," "speeders" and "spinning" rolls.

The object of the invention is to provide a method by which rolls of the character stated, when badly worn, can be rapidly and inexpensively trued up and renewed. That is to say, the object of the method is two-fold; first, to restore the roll to a uniform cylindrical outline throughout its extent, and second, to renew the wearing surface of the roll whereby said surface shall have the same efficient properties in its action on the thread as that of the surface of a new roll or of a roll newly covered.

Ordinarily, rolls of the character referred to, when badly worn, are

Similar characters of reference designate corresponding parts throughout the several views.

A selection having been made of those rolls which are in condition fit for renewal by the present method, the said rolls are first cleaned by brushes, brooms, or other suitable means so as to remove from their surfaces all lint and other extraneous matter. The vital element of the process as applied to all rolls is what may be conveniently termed a "renewing solution." All of the rolls to be restored, after having had their surfaces cleaned of lint, as above stated, are first treated with this renewing solution, which has the essential properties of penetrating or permeating the leather covering of the rolls, of softening the fibers of said covering, and of giving the badly worn or "dead" leather new life and resiliency. Any solution which has these properties to a sufficiently marked degree and which is not otherwise detrimental to the leather, may be used in prac-



re-covered; that is to say, the leather covering of the roll is wholly removed and an entirely new covering is substituted. As the number of rolls used in the average cotton mill is relatively large and as the occasions for the renewal of the leather coverings of these rolls are relatively frequent, the expense involved in renewing the rolls by substituting a new leather cover is considerable and represents a relatively large item in the cost of upkeep of any well regulated modern plant. The method proposed by the present invention substantially reduces the item of expense referred to, since it not only effects a great economy of time, but it is also substantially and intrinsically less expensive.

The accompanying drawings illustrate certain implements or appliances by which the various steps of the method may be conveniently and rapidly carried out.

In said drawings: Figures 1, 2 and 3 are views showing appliances used in the practice of the method and showing the manner in which the steps of the method are best performed.

ing the method. It has been found, however, that the solution most satisfactory for this purpose, consists of like parts of water, wood alcohol, and cotton-seed oil, with a small amount of gum tragacanth as a thickener, and a small amount of sodium sulphite, which both bleaches the solution and insures of its uniform consistency. A convenient method of applying the renewing solution to the rolls is shown in Fig. 1 and consists in the use of a pad A of absorbent material, and of a mitt or glove B also of absorbent material. A suitable quantity of the renewing solution is poured upon the pad A and is allowed to soak into this pad or may be "worked" into this pad by means of a brush or other suitable implement. The worn roll is thereupon placed upon the pad and rolled back and forth thereon, the operator working the roll back and forth with the mitt or glove B, which has its surface preferably composed of absorbent material and aids in distributing the solution uniformly over the leather surface of the roll. The renewing solution, as above stated, thoroughly and very rapidly per-

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meates the leather covering of the roll. In fact, this solution permeates the cover, sufficient for the purposes of the invention, within a few seconds of time following its application.

The second step in the method, as applied to all rolls, is to subject them to simultaneous heat and pressure, preferably by ironing them on a metallic plate or table C. This plate is heated by any suitable means, conveniently, a gas stove, the degree of heat being determined by the skill and discretion of the operator, the requirement being that it shall be sufficient to restore the roll to uniform cylindrical contour and to dry the renewing solution incorporated in the leather, but not sufficient to bake or injure

the leather. The roll is worked back and forth across the hot plate C by any suitable means, conveniently, a paddle D. By virtue of this step, the roll is "ironed out," so to speak, and its leather covering is restored to a uniform cylindrical outline throughout its extent, and the renewing solution is heated and dried within said leather covering, so that its beneficial properties above explained are substantially aided.

The two steps above set forth, viz: first treating the roll with a renewing solution and then ironing the roll on a heated plate, are carried out in all cases. Where the specific means shown in the drawings is employed for effecting these steps, a few reciprocations of the

rolls across the pad A or the hot plate C, as the case may be, is sufficient.

Following the second step, viz: ironing the roll on the hot plate, it is necessary to discriminate in practicing the remaining steps of the method between the more badly worn rolls on the one hand, usually the middle and back rolls, and the less badly worn rolls on the other hand, usually the front rolls, and also to discriminate between rolls whose surfaces although deformed are relatively smooth, and rolls whose surfaces are not only deformed but are creased, scored, or scaled. It is convenient to first describe the invention in connection with the more badly worn rolls, e. g., the back or middle rolls, and it is assumed that these rolls have been subjected to the two steps of the method above described, that is, that they have first been treated with the renewing solution and then ironed out on the hot plate. When the rolls are removed from the hot plate, they are substantially dry, but, as a matter of precaution, it is preferred to allow them to remain idle for a few seconds, to insure that the drying of their leather coverings is complete.

The final step in the method, as applied to worn middle or back rolls, is the treatment of these rolls with what may be conveniently termed a "toughening" solution. The properties of the solution are that it permeates the surface of the leather to a very slight extent, and that it uniformly toughens the fibers of the leather throughout the permeated zone. The toughening solution thus produces, in effect, a tenacious wear-resisting skin which is exceedingly efficient in resisting the wearing action of the threads which pass across the surface of the rolls. The invention is, of course, not restricted to any particular kind of toughening solution, and contemplates any solution which will furnish the results stated and will not be otherwise detrimental to the leather. It has been found, however, that the best results are obtained by the use of a solution composed of like pairs of leather "extract" and wood alcohol. The leather "extract" is obtained by immersing leather scraps in a solution composed of caustic soda and water in the proportions, for example, of a pound of leather scraps, half a gallon of water, and a half pound of caustic soda. This mixture is allowed to stand for a half hour or more and is thereupon strained. The resulting product of course contains the soluble constituents of the leather, and when combined with wood alcohol and applied to the leather covering of the rolls, fills the softened and distended fibers or cells of the leather, attacking the leather uniformly and by virtue of its combination with wood alcohol drying very rapidly.

Any desired means may be employed for applying the toughening solution to the rolls. It is preferred, however, to employ means similar to that employed for the application of the renewing solution, such means consisting of an absorbent pad E and a glove mitt F. The pad E is similar to but entirely distinct from the pad A above described,

and the mitt or glove F is, in like manner, similar to but entirely distinct from the mitt or glove B above described.

The manner of applying the toughening solution is the same as that of applying the renewing solution. A suitable quantity of the solution is poured upon the pad E and is allowed to soak in or is worked in by the use of a suitable implement. The rolls, when dried are reciprocated a few times across the pad E, the mitt F, which preferably also has an absorbent surface, being used for this purpose.

The rolls after their treatment with the toughening solution are allowed to stand until dry, and as above stated, dry very rapidly. When dry, they are preferably dusted with talcum powder before being restored to the frames.

In connection with the renewal of the less badly worn rolls, e. g., the front rolls, the method is varied following the second step, i. e., the ironing of the rolls upon the hot plate C. The front rolls are the power rolls, and it is therefore important that their surfaces should not only be regular, but should also have the property of frictionally engaging the threads. In the treatment of the front rolls, it is neither necessary nor desirable to heat the plate C to the same degree as is required for the treatment of the back and middle rolls. This is for the reason that if the plate C is too highly heated, it is apt to harden the surface of the roll, and hence, to interfere with the necessary property of said surface of frictionally engaging the threads. The proper degree of heat of the plate C for the treatment of the front rolls can readily be determined by the operator. When the front rolls are merely worn, but their surfaces are relatively smooth, they are not treated with the toughening solution above described. Following the second step of the method, i. e., the ironing of said rolls on the hot plate, they are a second time treated with the renewing solution, the pad A and mitt or glove B being used in the same manner as in the first instance. This second treatment with the renewing solution insures that the surface of the rolls shall have the property of frictionally engaging the threads, which property might not be present or at least sufficiently developed immediately upon the completion of the ironing operation. Following the second application of the renewing solution, the rolls are allowed to stand until dry, and when dry, are dusted with talcum powder and thereafter restored to their frames.

Front rolls which have their surfaces badly scaled are treated in the same way as front rolls which have smooth surfaces, except that an additional step of treating said scaled front rolls with the toughening solution is introduced between the ironing step and the step of making a second application of the renewing solution.

It has been conclusively determined by actual practice that rolls treated by the above method in the manner described are in substantially as good condition, both as regards their uniformity of outline and as regards the character of

their wearing surfaces, as new rolls. By virtue of the method, the efficient life of a roll is greatly prolonged and the expense of overhauling the rolls in a cotton mill plant is greatly reduced, not only because of the great reduction in time required for overhauling the rolls, but also because of the elimination of the intrinsic expense of new leather covers.

In the preceding description reference has been made to the several steps of the method in connection with a single roll. It will be understood, however, that in actual practice a number of rolls, selected according to the choice and ability of the operator, are treated simultaneously; that is to say a number of rolls are simultaneously reciprocated

across the pads A and E, as the case may be. The capacity of the invention for the simultaneous treatment of a number of rolls is a further factor in the elimination of expense and delay in overhauling a relatively large plant.

Life's Little Bitterness.

(Boston Transcript.)

Arthur sat on the front doorstep crying softly.

"What's the matter, little boy?" asked a kind-hearted woman who was passing.

"Ma's gone an' drowned all the kittens," he sobbed.

"What a pity. I'm awful sorry."

"An' s-she promised—boo-hoo—at I c'u'd do it."

Gibson Manufacturing Company

Concord, N. C.

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Can furnish any numbers from 4's to 36's single or ply, on tubes or cones.

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This paint has proven its efficiency in the leading textile mills everywhere. May we have an opportunity to PROVE IT TO YOU?

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PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Cotton Mills Successful in Starch Rates.

The South Carolina railroad commission on Feb. 25th issued an order in favor of the cotton mill companies of the state in the matter of shipment of starch to the mills. This case was worked up by D. A. Henning, traffic manager of the Greenville and Anderson chambers of commerce, and the railroad commission more than a year ago issued an order in compliance with the representations made by Mr. Henning and associates. The railway companies refused to comply, and the matter has been before the commission for advisement. The chairman, Mr. Hapton, decided that the shipments were in the nature of interstate commerce and could not be regulated by the state commission. Messrs. Richards and Shealy took the ground that the shipments are intrastate and therefore subject to regulations made and provided by the commission. The following letter signed by Messrs. Richards and Shealy was sent to the railway managers Wednesday:

"Replying to yours of February 20, requesting that the commission amend its order in regard to starch traffic in South Carolina:

"The majority of the commission sees no reason why it should change the decision contained in order No. 159, dated February 15, 1915."

When the commission a year ago promulgated the rates under the ruling the shippers began to keep account of the matter and to send claims to the commission when the railroad companies did not observe the intrastate rate. These claims have piled up in such volume as to indicate that the amount at issue in the course of the year will run into the tens of thousands of dollars.

On the 14th of March of last year an order was issued placing starch in car load lots, minimum weight 30,000 pounds, under Class C. The commission, in view of the controversy since the issuance of that order, was compelled to get out an imperative order on the 3rd of the present month. This order is as follows:

"That starch shipped into Charleston, or other South Carolina ports, under a continuous bill of lading for interior points in the state is interstate commerce; but starch shipped into Charleston or other South Carolina ports and then rebilled on local bills of lading to interior points of the state is intra-

state commerce and takes Class C under above quoted circular."

Commissioner Hampton, chairman dissented from this order and put on record his opinion as follows:

"It is true the commission has had an exhaustive hearing as to what would constitute an intra or interstate movement of starch from South Carolina ports to the interior of the state, and I do not feel that the commission can, at this time, clearly designate which are intra-state and which interstate shipments without a personal investigation in Charleston.

I consider that a continuous shipment by sea to interior sections of South Carolina would be an interstate shipment, and in order to become an intrastate shipment the starch would have to be warehoused and reshipped by local bill of lading, otherwise it would appear to be in conflict with interstate traffic. I would gladly give any relief if we could consistently do so, but that is my opinion.

It was stated at the offices of the commission that the difference of opinion is brought about by a question of act. The point at issue is whether or not the starch is taken from boats and immediately put aboard trains for destination, or whether it is warehoused in Charleston and shipped as local shipments.

It is expected that the matter will go to the courts for final adjudication.

The Helping Hand Against the Knocking Fist.

In Washington and in Raleigh recently it has been in evidence that Paschal spoke truly when he said: "There is light enough for those who wish to see, and darkness enough for those who have the opposite disposition." At the National Child Labor Congress, Mr. David Clark made his appearance under the belief that the men composing that meeting were honestly striving to get at the real conditions of child labor, and contributed the facts which he had secured for the benefit of those having the cause at heart. At the recent Social Service Conference in Raleigh, W. R. Lynch appeared as an evangelist of light. He admitted the bad, as Mr. Clark d.d, and he showed the good, as Mr. Clark also did. Mr. Clark's statement before the child labor meeting covered conditions which perhaps were within the knowledge

of the agitators, but which there had been too much of an inclination to overlook. Mr. Lynch's address at Raleigh brought forward and emphasized the character of welfare work that is conducted at Spray, and not only there, but in all the more progressive mill settlements in North Carolina. In each instance a good service was rendered the captains of industry and their troops, which means the mill owners and the mill people. Welfare work of all kinds has made vast advancement in North Carolina in recent years, and it is well that this work should have public recognition and that it be given encouragement and god-speed by all who have at heart the best interests of the cause. The National and state organizations before which the facts were placed by Messrs. Clark and Lynch have an opportunity of furthering the work in which they are enlisted by adopting a policy of co-operation and encouragement, admitting the facts presented to them and joining in an effort to still further better conditions. That sort of a policy would be found productive of much more satisfactory results than a policy of antagonism to the developing truth of bettering conditions—to a shutting of eyes to the good, and obsessed to a parade of the bad. The co-operative hand in a helpful work is better than the first that is always knocking.—Charlotte Observer.

Cotton Goods Trade With Philippines.

Of piece goods, constituting nearly two-thirds of the total cotton-goods imports, the United States supplied \$2,788,790, or 72.9 per cent. American goods composed about 75 per cent of the white goods, bleached and unbleached, and 90 per cent of the prints, but only 57 per cent of the plain dyed cloths. These are much the largest proportions of any of the more important items of cotton goods controlled by the United States, and from the staple of the American share of this branch of trade. This relatively favorable situation is due to the advantages of the tariff of 1909, combined with efficient organization, reasonable prices, and active representation. The increase of the last five years has been rapid. Whether it will be more than maintained in the near future (leaving out of the question the effects of the present war) is

perhaps doubtful. Competition is strong and that of Japan is becoming especially so. On the whole a period of stability, perhaps with small decreases, seems most likely.

Of ready-made clothing of all kinds the United States supplies only 24 per cent, a proportion which seems surprisingly small. American manufacturers supplied a fairly large share in most items of imports, such as stockings and socks, collars, cuffs and shirts, outer clothes, women's clothes (mainly for the American community), and waterproof garments; but of the largest item, under-clothing, comprising more than half of the class, the American share was only 2 per cent. In this item the strong American competitors were Germany and Japan, and, rather surprisingly, Spain—the product of the flourishing knit-goods industry of the Barcelona district. So far as can be discovered, the opportunity of the American manufacturer, with his present cost of production, to increase his oriental trade in this line, is small. The same countries also figure most prominently as competitors in other items of the clothing trade.

Of the trade in cotton yarns, unbleached, bleached, and mercerized, the United States has practically no share. These three classes form nearly 90 per cent of the group. Of cotton goods classed as miscellaneous, the United States furnished a large share of the imports of thread (87 per cent of a total of \$253,430), but not in most of the remainder of the more important items, such as embroideries, laces, handkerchiefs, towels, and trimmings. The American percentage, indeed, is much larger in some of the minor items, such as gum-elastic textiles, shoe and corset laces, and piques; but these do not much affect the total. The competition of Japan is strong in nearly all lines, and in some that of the United Kingdom, Germany, Switzerland, and Austria; and what was said with regard to the distribution of the imports of piece goods and clothing may in general be repeated with regard to these miscellaneous items.—Consular Reports.

"Now, Willie," said the Sunday school teacher, turning to a small pupil, "can you tell me the difference between caution and cowardice?"

"Yes, ma'am," answered the little fellow. "When you are afraid it's caution; when the other fellow is afraid it's cowardice."—Ex.

W. H. BIGELOW

AGENTS FOR

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Tempered and Side Ground Card Clothing

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240 River Street, Greenville, S. C.

127 Central Avenue, Atlanta, Ga.

DISCUSSIONS BY PRACTICAL MEN

To Prevent Mildew.

Editor:

Kindly put the following question in your query column:

In using soap and water to wash oil stains from cloth, will some one tell me something to put in the water to prevent mildew in the goods when packed.

Grease.

Questions on Production and Cost.

Editor:

Please insert the following in your next issue.

What would be a fair average production for a mill of 8,000 spindles, on 40s yarns? What weight card sliver, slubber hank, jack hank, speeder hank, jack frame hank (if used) will give the best results for strength and good running work in the spinning. Figuring a 60-hour week, what would it cost for labor, not counting salary of officers, superintendent, etc.

Information on this question will be appreciated by

Ala.

About Travelers.

Editor:

I was working in a mill some time ago when they changed the overseer of spinning. The old overseer used No. 5/0 travelers on No. 21s warp yarn. The new overseer used No. 3/0 travelers on the same yarn and improved the running of the work in the spinning room. Now, what I am after is, will the 3/0 traveler affect the running of the work on warpers or weaving. My idea is to use the traveler that makes the work run better on warpers and in weaving.

I would like to hear from some good mill men along this line.

Learner.

Question on Labor Cost and Waste Cost.

Editor: I have been reading the textile papers regularly for 12 years or more and have seen many subjects discussed, the discussion running through several issues and covering very important questions. At this time, when orders are scarce and a good many mills closing at times and others curtailing, and trying every way to run, I think the following questions are of utmost importance, for it is well known that some mills operate at a considerably less cost than others on the same class of goods.

(1) What should be the labor cost for the different departments in a gingham mill making fancy dress gingham, 27-inch, 6 1-2 yards per pound, 26s warp and 30s filling? Give cost in each department.

(2) What per cent waste should be made of flying, mote, strippings, card room sweepings, spinning room sweepings, weave and beaming room sweepings. What per cent of colored hard waste, white hard waste at the spoolers and elsewhere? What per cent waste of rags, seams and other waste? What per cent waste should be made in

the blow room, and what per cent invisible waste? What per cent should coal and oil be? What per cent should coal and oil be? What would be a good percentage of cloth on 26-inch, 27 and 32-inch goods for four box looms? What would be a reasonable cost for supplies for an old plant, giving percentage?

Progressive.

Questions For Spinners.

Editor:

Please allow me space to ask some questions regarding spinning.

We are using a three-grade cotton, making from 2s to 7s yarns, warp and filling, and during the hot summer months the work in the spinning ran nicely. During the cold weather, however, we can hardly run it at all. We are using the same cotton now that we used in the summer, and if we have a warm spell of weather now, the work runs like a top again. When it gets cold again the spinning goes up in the air. The breaking strength is not near as great in cold weather as it is in hot weather.

I hope some one will tell me through the Bulletin what causes our trouble.

Spinner.

Textile Mills Show Positive Evidence of Greater Activity.

The Bank of North America of Philadelphia, commenting on the condition of the textile trades, says in its March trade letter:

"Among the textile mills, both on the cotton and on the wool side, there is also positive evidence of greater activity. The cotton industry has been a great laggard, so far as giving token of improvement is concerned, than the woolen and worsted industry, but it now is very clearly on the mend. Merchants are asking that deliveries on goods already ordered shall not be delayed and in some instances are asking that they actually be expedited.

"The mills at Fall River which have a way of reflecting by their idleness or activity the state of the whole cotton industry, are now nearly back to a condition of six days work a week, instead of four days, which has been the schedule until recently. On the woolen and worsted side, the better demand for goods is well defined. The rapid advance which has occurred in the price of wool and the scarcity of it, are powerful influences in bringing about this condition.

"The comment is frequently heard among textile manufacturers that the retail clothiers who are holding out price sales of winter goods now, because an unseasonable winter has failed to bring a satisfactory volume of trade, sufficient to reduce stocks to normal proportions, are likely to be surprised at the price which clothing will command ten months or a year hence. The high cost of wool makes this high price for next winter's clothing inevitable, in their opinion.

"It is a good guess that the number of unemployed woolen and worsted operatives at the present time is considerably smaller than at the time when the last official figures from the manufacturers' association on this subject were compiled. That was early in December, when great indifference was characterizing the market for woolen goods, and when manufacturers were already aware that the opening of heavyweight lines for buyers' inspection might as well be delayed as long as possible.

"Now the woolen machinery of the country gives promise of being actively employed for some months to come, thanks in part to war orders from the British and other governments; and worsted machinery, though less fortunate for the moment than woolen, should come in for its share of activity, that on the low-priced fabrics seeming to be in the way of faring better than machinery devoted to staple worsteds."

Japan's Cotton-Yarn Industry.

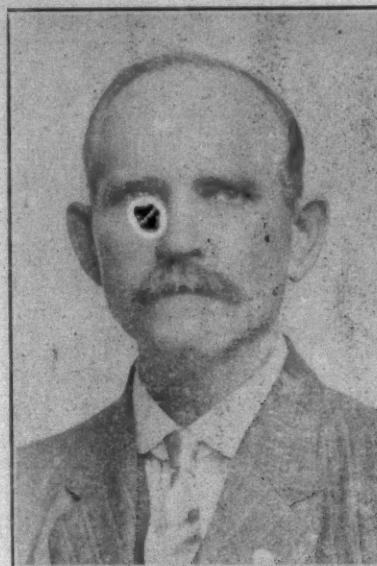
The cotton-spinning industry of Japan shared during 1914 in the depression brought about by the war in Europe—the adverse effects of which were felt, in greater or less degree, by every other line of business—and mill owners were obliged to suspend spindles for four days and night on one occasion after August last and to curtail production by 10 per cent since December 1 so as to minimize the financial difficulty from oversupply, but the installation of 230,700 new spindles during the year made it inevitable that the output would be larger than in previous years, despite efforts to minimize it.

Despite the war, the amount of yarn exported in 1914 was larger than in any of the preceding four years. It may also be pointed out that the home consumption as given above includes the yarn consumed by the spinning mills themselves in weaving cotton textiles intended for export (about 25,000 bales a month, according to the Japan Advertiser), and that consumed by other weavers in textiles manufactured for export (about 20,000 bales a month, according to the same authority). The amount of cotton yarn for actual home consumption was about 500,000 bales.—Consular Reports.

American Cotton For Russia.

The export of United States cotton to Russia has dropped off to almost nil. The aggregate during the last six months of 1914 was only 2,798 bales valued at \$131,371, against 70,179 bales, valued at \$4,804,275, during July-December inclusive, 1913.

Russia's imports of American cotton have been to a large extent via other Continental countries, and it is estimated that the mills of that country used 700,000 bales of our raw cotton in the 1913-14 season (12 months). At the average export price \$67 for that period the ag-



Writer of No. 23

J. P. Dillard

Carrollton, Ga.

Owing to a delay in having the cut made of Mr. Dillard, we were unable to publish his cut with those of the other writers in the recent contest on the "Preparation of Warps for Weaving."

gregate value of these purchases was \$46,900,000.

But practically no American cotton is now going forward to Russia. That country has its own crop, which, Consul General Snodgrass states in a dispatch from Moscow, totaled 1,178,160 bales during the 1913-14 season, and an estimated total of 1,20,000 bales during the 1914-15 season.

As soon as there are facilities for shipping American cotton into Russia that market will absorb large quantities. Russian mills have nearly 10,000,000 spindles, most of which are now in the Moscow and St. Petersburg districts. At present Consul General Snodgrass states that "Cotton dealers in Russia have been endeavoring to secure cotton supply from England, with poor results, as no goods are accepted via Archangel, and the railroad lines from Sweden are badly congested." Consular Reports.

Must Pay For Paper.

Judge George Thomas of Columbus, Ohio, recently decided that if a man accepts a paper that is sent him he must pay for it. The decision was rendered in the case brought by the Columbus Telegram against a man for \$2.35. The Telegram had been sent to the man's home and he accepted the paper. When called upon to pay for it he refused, and suit was brought. When Judge Thomas heard the evidence he instructed the jury to bring in a verdict for the Telegram.

Judge Thomas rules that the old common law principle that what a man received and used he was bound to pay for applied in this instance.

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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Advertising rates furnished upon application.

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THURSDAY, MARCH 11, 1915.

Preparation of Warps For Weaving.

The book containing the articles contributed to the contest on preparation of warps for weaving will be printed and ready for distribution about April 1st.

We expected to have these books ready at a much earlier date, but have been greatly delayed.

The Delivery of Premiums.

At this season of the year when subscriptions are coming in very rapidly there are always some who do not receive the book that were promised them as premiums.

We send out the premiums promptly, but in spite of all the care we can use, some of them go astray and unless the subscriber will notify us we have no way of knowing that he did not receive his premium.

In dealing with several thousand subscribers there are naturally some errors. Sometimes we write the address wrong and sometimes the subscriber or agent that sends in the subscription gives us the wrong address.

We will send a second copy in any case where we are notified that the premium was not received.

Hines Statement Was False.

Considerable interest was created at the late National Child Labor Conference by the presentation by official photographer Louis W. Hines of a photograph of two girls which he said were six and seven years of age and whom he alleged were working in a North Carolina cotton mill.

Since that time we have, in conjunction with the North Carolina cotton manufacturers, been trying to discover the names of the children and the mill in which they were said to have been working and our efforts have at last been successful.

The true facts of case are as follows:

Frank Britt, a tenant farmer of Columbus county, North Carolina, hurt his foot while plowing and a bad case of blood poisoning was the result. Being absolutely without means and having a wife, three children and a feeble minded mother-in-law to support, he had to appeal to his two brothers, one of whom, Oliver Britt, was employed at the Lumberton Cotton Mills, Lumberton, N. C. Neither of his brothers were in good financial condition but they did the best they

could and contributed a considerable amount for doctor's bills and for having his leg amputated. The Lumberton Cotton Mills had some vacant houses at that time and at request of Oliver Britt and as an act of charity they allowed the sick man and his family to be moved from his farm into one of the mill houses and to use same without paying any rent.

Also as an act of charity, for Mrs. Frank Britt was a green hand and skilled hands were plentiful, they gave her work in the mill. Mrs. Britt could not make enough to feed the family and brought her oldest daughter Lonie Britt to the mill and alleging that she was 12 years of age secured work for her.

The superintendent seeing her in the mill and noting her size ordered that she be sent out, but the overseer realizing the desperate straits of the family allowed Mrs. Britt to persuade him Lonie was 12 years of age and she worked in the mill for twenty-five days. The second daughter, Flossie Britt, said by her mother to be nine years old never worked in the mill a single day.

The condition of Frank Britt, in spite of the amputation of his foot, became rapidly worse and he finally died. The wife, three children and mother-in-law immediately left the mill, the woman's labor alone could not support the family and moved back to the country where it is legal for even the boy of seven to toil from sunrise to sunset and under the heat of noontime sun. They are there now living in a miserable hut and in almost destitute circumstances and were recently seen by a person who has been investigating this incident. The mill records show that Flossie Britt never worked a single day. They show that Lonie Britt worked in the mill for only twenty-five days. Her mother has now filed affidavit to the effect that she was born March 6th, 1902, and her uncle Oliver Britt, a very intelligent man, says that she is about twelve years of age.

A few days before Frank Britt died, Louis W. Hines who draws his salary and his expenses from the National Child Labor Committee, sneaking around among the cotton mills of North Carolina came upon that sad cottage in the little mill village. They had a roof over their heads through the charity of a cotton mill for which they had never worked before and the father with an amputated leg lay near a death which was almost welcome because it would relieve him of the awful agony and pain incident to the blood poisoning. An old woman was there and a little girl of nine and a boy of seven, but the woman seemed the youngest of the three because her mind was almost gone. The wife and oldest girl were in the mill, willing but unskilled operatives, trying to make enough to keep starvation from that cottage.

What did Louis W. Hines do when he discovered this place of agony and want, this cottage of death?

Did he go down in his pocket and bring up money to give food to the living and medical relief to the suffering? Did he go in and place his hand upon the brow of the dying man or try to ease his pain?

Did he wire to the National Child Labor Committee for funds to aid this family and thereby make it unnecessary for the little girl to work? Surely there must be enough funds left after paying salaries to have done this one good, practical act.

Did Louis W. Hines do any of those things? No, he did not. All he did was to back the two little girls up against a house, take their photographs and asking a few questions of the pitiful, feeble-minded old lady, go on his way, happy because he could show his masters what they sent him out to find, and he left that cottage as sad as he found it.

When the National Child Labor Conference met at Washington on Jan. 4th, the day before our editor made his address, Louis W. Hines arose in the meeting and announced that he had photographs of children of six and seven years old working in North Carolina cotton mills.

We can imagine how McKelway, E. W. Swift, Owen Lovejoy and the good sisters mentally turned hand-springs and shouted, "Hallelulah! hallelulah! What we wanted is here! the lost has been found! we have our meat!" And they got busy and proceeded to chew up that meat and so great was the noise thereof that the Associated Press carried the story and it was printed in big head lines in papers all over this country.

Louis W. Hines was the hero and feature of that day's meeting, just as Mr. Clark, as a discordant note, was the feature of the next day's session.

Louis W. Hines told the Child Labor Conference that the children whose photographs he had taken were six and seven years of age, but no sane man with any regard for veracity could believe that they were of any such ages.

He told them that the children's grandmother said so, but he did not tell them that the grandmother was practically an imbecile. Owen R. Lovejoy and the other employees of the National Child Labor Committee, are going about the country now telling the people that North Carolina cotton mills are employing children of six and seven years of age, and stating that they have photographs to prove it.

After all the time spent sneaking around our mills, Hines could show only the one photograph and one of children in that had never worked in the mill. The other child may have been a few months under twelve years, but any overseer with a heart in him would have allowed her to work under the circumstances. Both of the children can read and write and the younger one had been to school for two or three years.

It is certain that both of the girls were considerable older than six or seven years.

The South has been hurt by the false statement made by Hines, but his actions are typical of the work of the National Child Labor Committee.

The Lumberton Mills

PERSONAL NEWS

J. P. Huffman is now fixing looms at the Ivey Mill, Hickory, N. C.

J. P. Cain has resigned as superintendent of the Carolina Mills, Greenville, S. C.

S. V. Upchurch has resigned as superintendent and manager of the Valdese (N. C.) Mfg. Co.

T. S. Mooney of Lenoir, N. C., has accepted the position of superintendent of the Valdese (N. C.) Mfg. Co.

W. D. McCombs has resigned as superintendent of the Cohannett Mills, Fingerville, S. C.

J. J. Hill has resigned as second hand in weaving at Edna Mills, Reidsville, N. C.

Wm. G. Nichols, of Massachusetts, has been appointed general manager of the Griffin Mfg. Co., Griffin, Ga.

J. M. Woodruff is now second hand in No. 4 spinning at the Dan River Mills, Schoolfield, Va.

H. W. Van Patton has accepted the position of overseer of weaving at the Martel Mills, Egan, Ga.

W. D. Mitchell has become master mechanic at the Lois Cotton Mill, Douglasville, Ga.

T. J. McNeely has resigned as superintendent of the Elberton Mfg. Co., Elberton, Ga.

W. M. Smith has been promoted from overseer of carding to superintendent of the Cohannett Mills, Fingerville, S. C.

J. H. Cochran of Pickett Mills, High Point, N. C., has accepted a position in spinning room of Edna Mills, Reidsville, N. C.

J. E. Emerson of Sylacauga, Ala., has accepted the position of overseer of spinning and winding at the Fort Valley (Ga.) Mfg. Co.

M. Shelton has resigned his position at the Franklin Mill, Greer, S. C., to become overseer of spinning at the Lois Mill, Douglasville, Ga.

R. M. Hutchason of Inverness Mills, Winston-Salem, N. C., has accepted position of loom fixer at Edna Mills, Reidsville, N. C.

E. E. Dickert has been promoted to the position of overseer of weaving at the Arcade Cotton Mill, Rock Hill, S. C.

T. L. Greenway, of Fingerville, S. C., has accepted the position of overseer of carding at the Cohannett Mills, of that place.

W. H. Cox has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Salisbury (N. C.) Cotton Mills to become overseer of carding at the Deep River Mills, Randleman, N. C.

W. E. Beattie, president of the Piedmont (S. C.) Mfg. Co., and treasurer of the Parker Cotton Mills Co., was in the New York market last week.

C. B. Harris, of Aurora, Ill., has accepted the position of second hand in weaving at Edna Cotton Mills, Reidsville, N. C.

W. F. Honeycutt has been transferred from overseer of spinning at the Clara Mill, Gastonia, N. C., to a similar position at the Dunn Mill of the same place.

V. M. Johnson, formerly salesman for the Hawley's Laboratories, of Charlotte, N. C., has accepted the position of superintendent of the Carolina Mills, Greenville, S. C.

W. D. McDonald has resigned his position with the Springfield Mills, Laurel Hill, N. C., to become assistant superintendent of the Hamer (S. C.) Mills.

J. H. Hull has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Arcade Mills, Rock Hill, S. C., to become superintendent of the Elberton (Ga.) Mfg. Co.

P. V. Mabry has been promoted from overseer of weaving at the Martel Mills, Egan, Ga., to general overseer of weaving at all the mills of which H. C. Dresser is general superintendent.



Mill machinery is kept in better condition. Your goods are not ruined by drippings with

Albany Grease

Send for samples and cup now. No charge.

YOUR DEALER SELLS ALBANY GREASE

ALBANY LUBRICATING CO.
708-10 Washington St., New York

Lewis W. Parker Very Ill.

Reports from Johns Hopkins hospital, Baltimore, declare that Lewis W. Parker's condition is precarious. Mr. Parker was taken to the hospital for treatment about ten days ago, and it is reported that the doctors have pronounced that he is suffering with cancer of the throat, and that they consider his condition very serious.

Mr. Parker was president of the Parker mill merger, a \$10,000,000 corporation, until a few weeks ago, since his retirement from the mill business he has been practicing law in the city of Greenville. A later report from the hospital says that Mr. Parker is making satisfactory recovery from an operation. A sec-

ond, but less serious operation will be performed within the next few days.

Ledbetter Manufacturing Co.,

Rockingham, N. C.

D. L. Culberson.....Superintendent
D. L. Sullivan.....Carder
W. H. Marks.....Spinner
J. M. Belch.....Master Mechanic

Necronsett Mills,

Cumberland, N. C.

Clifton Corley.....Agent
Wm. Keigher.....Superintendent
Geo. McKeethan.....Carder
D. D. McKeethan.....Spinner
H. E. Davis.....Master Mechanic

Hanna Pickett Mills,

Rockingham, N. C.

J. W. Jenkins.....Superintendent
W. N. Pate.....Carder
E. N. Keller.....Spinner
W. C. Rowland.....Weaver
A. M. Cobb.....Cloth Room
J. L. Knight.....Master Mechanic

Roberdel Mfg. Co. Mill No. 2,

Rockingham, N. C.

G. S. Steele.....Superintendent
W. R. Culberson.....Carder & Spinner
H. H. Brown.....Beaming & Slashing
D. P. Brown.....Weaving
Z. R. Covington, Finishing & Ship.

Lexington Manufacturing Co.,

Lexington, S. C.

W. S. Norris.....Superintendent
J. H. Raburn.....Carder
B. G. Payton.....Spinner
J. B. Floyd.....Weaver
John Wilson.....Cloth Room
Sam Rikard.....Master Mechanic

Toxaway Mill,

Anderson, S. C.

T. I. Barber.....Superintendent
O. R. Roberts.....Carder
J. H. Fields.....Spinner
R. L. Clark.....Weaver
W. T. Robinson.....Cloth Room
W. A. McKee.....Master Mechanic

Greenwood Cotton Mills,

Greenwood, S. C.

P. D. Wade.....Superintendent
J. L. Williams.....Carder
J. B. Harris.....Spinner
J. C. Bughardt.....Weaver
J. T. Don.....Cloth Room
W. T. Smith.....Twisting
J. H. Holtzclaw.....Master Mechanic

You Can Reduce Weaving Costs

Send us a worn shuttle with completely filled bobbin and state kind of goods woven and name of loom. These will explain your needs and help us to design an efficiency shuttle for your requirements. This shuttle has the approval of loom builders and weaving experts. It should help you to weave better fabric at a lessened expense.

SHAMBOW SHUTTLE COMPANY

Woonsocket, R. I.

Unvarying Quality of Rawhide in GARLAND PICKERS.

We have for many years had standing orders with one of the best curers of rawhide in the world for the hides which we use in our rawhide loom pickers. This gives the curer sufficient time in which to make a selection of hides which he knows are up to the standard we require and does not compel us to buy when a good selection cannot be obtained. The hide quality of our rawhide loom pickers cannot be surpassed.

Write today for Samples and full details.



GARLAND MFG. CO.

SACO, MAINE

MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Rosemary, N. C.—The Rosemary Hosiery Mill will expend about \$3,500 for improvements to their plant. They will install additional knitting and bleaching machinery.

Roanoke Rapids, N. C.—Clarence Whitman & Co., Inc., have been appointed selling agents for the products of the Patterson Mills Co., manufacturers of yarn dyed fabrics, ginghams, etc.

Ennis, Tex.—The local Commercial Club has launched a movement for the establishment of a cotton mill, and is soliciting subscriptions to a fund of \$100,000 for that purpose. In addition, citizens are to be asked to donate 40 or 50 acres of land for the new enterprise.

Louisville, Ky.—The larger part of the machinery for the equipment of the Kentucky Cotton Yarn Co. has arrived at the plant and will be installed as soon as possible. It had been planned, according to Superintendent Ira Phillips, to open the plant by March 15.

Chattanooga, Tenn.—According to John L. Hutchinson, manager of the Peerless Woolen Mills, the plant is taxed to the limit supplying large orders from New York and Chicago. He says, "We are putting in 60 hours every week, with a large force of busy workers night and day.

Greenville, N. C.—The Greenville cotton mills have been equipped to manufacture high grade hosiery yarns and are now ready to start work in the yarn department, according to announcement made here. About 5,000 spindles have been installed for this work.

Fort Worth, Tex.—A free factory site at Lake Worth, free water and freedom from taxation were offered for the establishment of a cotton mill by Mayor R. F. Milam, of Fort Worth, who welcomed the delegates to the joint meeting of the Northeast Texas and East Texas Central District Farmers' Union.

Dillon, S. C.—The Dillon Mills, according to the audit of the books, which has just been completed, earned \$15,000 net during the last quarter of 1914. This is one of the most prosperous periods the mills have had since the reorganization, several years ago. For the past six months the mills have been under the management of J. B. Gibson, who appointed receiver for the properties last summer.

Gastonia, N. C.—The Flint Manufacturing Company of this city, of which L. F. Groves is president and treasurer, this week mailed out checks to its stockholders for a special dividend of 25 per cent on its capital stock of \$180,000, the total amount of the dividend checks being \$45,000. This was in addition to the regular semi-annual dividend of 5

per cent which was paid as usual the first of January. In addition to paying these regular and special dividends the Flint, during the past year, has expended out of its earnings for additional real estate, buildings and machinery the sum of \$90,000.

Baltimore, Md.—The financial letter of Nelson, Cook & Co., explaining the workings of the Mount-Vernon-Woodberry Cotton Mills, which will succeed to the business and property of the old Cotton Duck Company of the same name, says the preferred and common stocks, which are to be exchanged for the old first mortgage bonds, will be controlled by a voting trust, the trustees selected being as follows: George Cator, president of the new company; A. H. S. Post and Charles A. Webb, of the Mercantile Trust & Deposit Company, Waldo Newcomer, president of the National Exchange Bank, and John J. Nelligan, vice president of the Safe Deposit & Trust Company.

The letter goes on to say that "the new company is now in position to act independently—is furnished with abundant capital and, with seven mills in the neighborhood of Baltimore in active operation, and the mills at Tallassee and Columbia in

partial operation, but with prospects of starting them all up on full time in the near future. During the time in which the mills were under the direction of the bondholders' committee they were maintained in partial operation with no expectation of making money, but with the intention of keeping the plants in running order and to prevent the dissipation of the working force. This was accomplished, and even at the disadvantage of not having complete control and of the difficulty of making temporary loans for operating purposes, the company was able to make a profit in November of \$9,000, in December of \$52,000 and in January of \$56,000."

Memphis, Tenn.—Preliminary organization of a company which will raise \$500,000 for the construction and equipment of a modern cotton mill for Memphis will be effected this week.

T. R. Winfield, president of the Business Men's Club, invited J. L. Lancaster, president of the Union Railway Company, and L. D. Falls, president of the American Bag Company, to act with him in organizing the company.

Twelve Memphis business men will be selected by the committee to act as directors in the new company.

The directors then will perfect organization and will supervise the selling of stock.

Mr. Winfield feels confident that the Business Men's Club will be successful in promoting the cotton mill and thereby landing for Memphis another big industrial enterprise.

Many wealthy investors already are convinced that a cotton mill in Memphis can be operated profitably and have expressed a willingness to invest in the enterprise.

H. W. Brennan, who conceived the idea of a Memphis cotton mill, spent several weeks investigating conditions in the developed textile centers of America, and his report convinced the industrial division of the Business Men's Club that Memphis has superior advantages over other manufacturing cities.

Mr. Brennan will take an active part in disposing of stock and otherwise will devote his time to promote the \$500,000 cotton mill.

Cotton Goods Show Very Attractive.

The cotton goods show held at the Partridge Inn, Augusta, Ga., last Thursday and Friday proved even more attractive and interesting than was hoped. The show was a decided success in every way and the attendance during the two days was remarkably good. The varied uses to which cotton goods can be put and the unlimited number of fabrics and the beauty of their patterns was a revelation to those who were present. There were a large number of experienced cotton mill men present and they were unanimous in saying that the exhibition will have a lasting effect in advancing the "use-cotton-goods" movement.

Some of the largest exhibitors and the various goods they displayed were described as follows in the Augusta Chronicle:

The Graniteville Mills were most beautifully represented by Mrs. Partridge, who wore a stylish sport coat and skirt of Graniteville duck, and hat made of the duck trimmed with a pink mull scarf. Mrs. T. I. Hickman and Miss Hickman wore coat suits of the same duck, and Mrs. Joseph Fargo wore a coat suit of Graniteville cream-colored duck.

The first table on entering the exhibit was the attractive exhibit of the Brimball Manufacturing Co., of Spartanburg. There were not only many different grades of goods, such as Bedford cord, madras, ginghams, percales, etc., in all colors, but many charming dresses and children's suits made up of these materials manufactured in Spartanburg.

The next was the exhibit of the Brogon Mills, of Anderson, S. C. This mill displayed a splendid line of outings, in all colors, and patterns.

The next was one of the most interesting exhibits out there—the Indian head goods manufactured by the Mill of Alabama. The ladies appreciated the generous samples

Figures on Ball-Bearing Spindles

The table given below shows the saving to be made on 1,000 spindles, by the use of the Chapman (Ball Bearing) Gravity Spindle at a cost of \$1 a spindle, as compared with the ordinary journal bearing spindle at a cost of 50c. a spindle. Based on 70 spindles to a horse power, 1,000 spindles require 14.28-horse power, and at a cost of \$25 per horse power amounts to \$357 yearly. Thirty per cent saving of horse power by the use of the Ball Bearing Gravity Spindle amounts to \$107.10 annually.

By computing and adding interest on both the extra cost of the Ball Bearing Spindle and the saving in power for 20 years, the estimated life of a spindle, the result is as follows:

		Compound Interest at 5% added.		Saving deducted.	Net result.
1st year....	\$ 500.00	\$ 25.00 =	\$ 525.00	\$107.10	\$ 417.90
2nd year....	417.90	20.89 =	438.79	107.10	331.69
3rd year....	331.69	16.59 =	348.28	107.10	241.18
4th year....	241.18	12.06 =	253.24	107.10	146.14
5th year....	146.14	7.31 =	153.45	107.10	46.35
				Saving added.	Net saving.
6th year....	46.35	2.32 =	48.67	107.10	58.43
7th year....	58.43	2.92 =	61.25	107.10	168.45
8th year....	168.45	8.42 =	176.87	107.10	286.97
9th year....	286.97	14.35 =	301.32	107.10	408.42
10th year....	408.42	20.42 =	428.84	107.10	535.94
11th year....	535.94	26.80 =	562.74	107.10	669.84
12th year....	669.84	33.49 =	703.33	107.10	810.43
13th year....	810.43	40.52 =	850.95	107.10	958.05
14th year....	958.05	47.90 =	1,005.95	107.10	1,113.05
15th year....	1,113.05	55.65 =	1,168.70	107.10	1,275.80
16th year....	1,275.80	63.79 =	1,339.59	107.10	1,446.69
17th year....	1,446.69	72.33 =	1,519.12	107.10	1,626.22
18th year....	1,626.22	81.31 =	1,707.53	107.10	1,814.63
19th year....	1,814.63	90.73 =	1,905.36	107.10	2,012.46
20th year....	2,012.46	100.62 =	2,113.08	107.10	2,220.18

SOUTHERN AGENTS

Dixie Spindle & Flyer Co., Charlotte, N. C.

given of this beautiful material, and the stamped patterns for collars and cuffs.

One of the most remarkable exhibits and one that was surrounded all the afternoon and evening was the exhibit of raw cotton by the Graniteville Mill.

They showed all stages of cotton, from the bolls, as they are picked in the field, to the finished article as it is made in the mills, dyed and ready to make into a gown for milady.

The Saxon Mills, of Spartanburg, came next with a charming line of flowered and figured crepes, plaids, solid colors, gingham, percales and all sorts of lovely dress goods in cotton.

At the end of the big room was the fancy table, where dozens of unique and beautiful articles, made from cotton goods, were displayed. One of the most unique was a jardiniere, made of cretonne, to match any porch set; another was a flowered cretonne basket for the lady to carry when she goes forth to pick roses in her garden. There were numbers of lovely work baskets and work bags and many attractive cretonne hats. A number of cretonne hats, made for \$1 in Graniteville, seemed to please every one greatly.

Another large display was made by the Pell City Mill of Alabama. These mills showed a wonderful line of cretonnes and colored goods, and a special line of embroidery material and spools of every shade for embroidery that looked so much like silk that it took a close observer to see they were made of cotton.

The Nashua Manufacturing Company had an interesting display of their wonderful woolnap blankets, which were as soft and warm as any wool blanket could be.

The Franklin Shumake Company of Boston, had a beautiful display of dresses and children's cloths. The Parkhill Manufacturing Company displayed a wonderful line of gingham that would make beautiful dresses.

The Rosemary Mfg. Company, of Roanoke Rapids, N. C., had a fascinating display of mercerized table linen (cotton) that was as fine and attractive as damask linen could be.

The Georgia Cotton Mills, of Griffin, Ga., had a most interesting line of towels, bath and face towels, made at their mill.

The Chadwick Bleachery displayed their beautiful line of goods on living models. Mrs. Clark Jack wore a lovely gown, and little Miss Katherine Jack wore a becoming little gown of their goods.

Sibley Mill had a large display showing every possible color and weight and quality of material for all purposes. There were whip-cords of all shades, white materials for every sort of gown, beautiful gingham, and percales in pale blue, pink and lilac checks; plaids; solid colors to make lap robes; cotton cor-



Humidifyingly Speaking Turbo-fied—Satis-fied Because the

TURBO HUMIDIFIER

is so easy to install—costs so little for upkeep—is so simple to handle—makes so little trouble—is always on the job—gives exactly the percentage of moisture you require—never spoils goods by overflow—needs so little attention—that the owners of the scores of mills where Turbos are working unanimously declare it makes them worry-free on that score.

Wouldn't you like to join the brigade of the Turbofied? Ask for details of enlistment.

AND ADD THIS TO YOUR LETTER:

"I would like to know of a dozen or more good sized installations of your Turbo and the opinion of these 'Turbo-fied' mill owners regarding it."

THE G. M. PARKS CO.

Fitchburg, Mass.

Southern Office Commercial Building, Charlotte, N. C.

J. S. COTHRAN, Manager.

TEXTILE BOOKS

Carding and Spinning, by G. F. Ivey.—Price \$1.00. A practical book on carding and spinning which will be found useful.

Carding Lessons for the Mill Boy"—Vaughan—Price \$1.00. A practical carder. Written especially for young carders.

Cotton Mill Processes and Calculations—By D. A. Tompkins—Price \$5.00. An elementary text book for textile schools and self-instruction. Every operation in the ordinary cotton mill is explained simply and with the use of illustrations. Contains much information of value to the experienced man. 395 pages; 33 illustrations; cloth.

Plain Series of Cotton Spinning Calculations—by Cook—\$1.00. A unique and valuable book giving the calculations used in mixing, carding, drawing, and spinning cotton, also original drawings showing points where changes of drafts, speeds, etc., should be made. Setting, production, doublings. 90 pages; freely illustrated; cloth.

CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

duroy and all sorts of attractive material for dresses for every possible occasion.

The Welded Sheet Company had a number of beautiful sheetings displayed. Altogether, it was most interesting to see how many mills and manufacturers from all over the country are represented at this exhibition, and it shows how widespread is the interest created in this movement for the new uses for cotton.

Northern Mill Meetings.

The Manomet Mills, one of the three cotton manufacturing corporations in New Bedford controlled by William Whitman Company, earned \$213,158.09 during the past year, according to the reports rendered to the stockholders at their annual meeting in Boston. Of this amount \$160,000 was distributed to the stockholders in dividends at the rate of 8 per cent on the \$2,000,000 capital, and the balance of \$53,158.09 was applied to increasing the surplus of quick assets.

The Nonquitt Spinning Company, William Whitman & Co.'s other New Bedford yarn mill, did not do so well. It earned \$120,614.91. Of this amount \$108,000 was required for dividends at the rate of 4 1-2 per cent on the \$2,400,000 capital, leaving only \$12,614.91 to be applied to reduction of the debt on the mill plant. Arthur T. Bradlee, one of the directors, explained that the finer yarns, such as the Nonquitt manufactures, have suffered more than the coarser numbers from the depression through which general business in this country has been passing.

The Nashawena, a New Bedford cloth mill controlled by William Whitman & Co., earned \$127,000. While this amount of earnings compares favorably with those reported by some other fine cloth mills, it is far from satisfactory, as it does not even cover normal depreciation, and during the past year the Nashawena has not paid any dividends on its \$3,000,000 capital. Mr. Whitman said that, in his opinion, no man can predict what will be the course of business, as the European war has upset all bases of calculation.—N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

Four-Year-Old Child Fatally Burned.

Effie, the four-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Harris, who resides in the Glenwood Mill village, died Saturday morning as the result of being frightfully burned. Several small boys, playing at the rear of the house, set fire to some dry grass and the little tot, not realizing the danger, attempted to put it out. Her clothing caught and was practically burned from her body before assistance came.

AMERICAN MOISTENING COMPANY

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

WILLIAM FIRTH, President

FRANK B. COMINS, Vice-Pres. and Treas

THE ONLY PERFECT SYSTEM OF AIR MOISTENING COMINS SECTIONAL HUMIDIFIER

JOHN HILL, Southern Representative, 1014 Healy Building, ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Cotton Goods Report

New York.—The primary cotton goods market was quiet last week. While there was no very active demand for goods, jobbers are selling steadily in small lots, and many of them are placing duplicate business steadily. Both jobbers and commission houses seem satisfied with the present volume of sales. Some divisions of the market showed a good active trade, and many retailers are now ordering goods which they held back on at the first of this year.

The demand for staple bleached goods is better than for brown goods, and there is still a good demand for sheetings, sheets, pillow cases and other staple goods. Some jobbers who use the higher grade colored goods are showing more interest in future business. Low priced gingham are selling well and business on other colored cotton dress goods for prompt and spot delivery is good, and in some cases the fall business on these lines has been good. Generally, business for fall has not been very active.

Sales of both early and late delivery in the print cloth division of the market were not large last week. Mills are not willing to meet the prices buyers are offering, though the latter are making strong efforts to lower prices and making many more offers for goods. Narrow goods continue very slow.

New business for export trade in the regular channels is showing some improvement, this being especially true of sheetings. Trade has not shown any greatly increased volume of any one place, but the scattered buying has been resumed and is encouraging, because as long as prices are workable, such business is coming forward steadily. In the Far East, the Red Sea district is taking more goods than the other markets. Sales of duck to England and France have been heavy, and duck business with miscellaneous markets has also been good. Apparently, England is using all of its duck, and apparently is finding their own supply far below what they need.

In the Fall River print cloth market last week, better trade developed, although the volume of trading was not increased materially and prices fell off slightly in some instances. Inquiry was stronger during the latter part of the week and gave some encouragement, in view of the very inactive condition of business for the past three weeks or so. The total sales were estimated at 80,000 pieces.

The added strength in the cotton market was considered the big factor in the renewed interest shown by buyers, inasmuch as they were in the market before the drop Thursday afternoon. Brokers here gathered that this break was not taken to mean a further slump, but rather that cotton might continue to strengthen.

There has been no question but that the buyers have been holding off for the purpose of determining

just what might be expected in the cotton market. The proposed English blockade is being viewed with interest and in view of conditions this week the upward trend in the cotton market has been rather surprising. It has been this factor that stimulated interest and may produce better business in the immediate future.

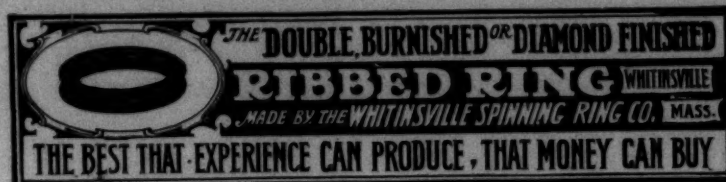
Prices on cotton goods were quoted in New York as follows:

Gray goods, 39-inch,		
68x72s	4 1-4	4 3-8
38 1-2-inch, 64x64s ..	4	—
4-yard, 80x80s	5 3-4	—
Brown drills, std.	6 1-4	—
Sheetings, So. std.	6	6 1-4
3-yard, 48x48s	5 1-2	5 3-4
4-yard, 56x60s	4 5-8	4 3-4
4-yard, 48x48s	4 1-4	—
4 1-2-yard, 44x44s ..	3 7-8	—
5-yard, 48x48s	3 1-2	—
Denims, 9-ounce	12	15
Selkirk, 8-oz., duck ..	10 1-2	—
Oliver Extra, 3-ounce	10 1-2	—
Hartford, 11-oz., 40-in.		
duck	12 3-4	—
Ticking, 8-ounce ..	11 1-2	—
Standard prints	1 3-4	—
Standard gingham	6 1-4	—
Fine dress gingham ..	7 1-2	9 1-4
Kid finished cambric ..	3 3-4	4

Hester's Weekly Statement.

Comparisons are to actual dates, not to close of corresponding weeks:

	Bales
In sight for week	331,000
In sight same seven days	
last year	197,000
In sight for the month	265,000
In sight same date last year	126,000
In sight for season	12,162,000
In sight same date last year	13,208,000
In sight same date year before	12,469,000
Port receipts for season	8,265,000
Port receipts same date last year	9,341,000
Port receipts same date year before last	8,790,000
Overland to mills and Canada for season	768,000
Overland same date last y'r	937,000
Southern mill takings for seasons	2,198,000
Southern mill takings same date last year	2,427,000
Interior stocks in excess of Sept. 1	931,000
Interior stocks in excess of Sept. 1 last year	573,000
Interior stocks in excess of Sept 1 year before	544,000
Foreign exports for week ..	355,000
Foreign exports for same seven days last year	240,000
Foreign exports for season	5,533,000
Foreign exports for same date last year	7,832,000
Northern Spinners' takings and Canada for week	89,000
Northern spinners' takings and Canada for same 7 days last year	53,000
Northern spinners' takings and Canada for season ..	1,921,000
Northern spinners' takings and Canada to same date last year	3,200,000



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Makes broken travelers and cut threads

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UNIFORMLY TEMPERED

AMOS M BOWEN
Treasurer
PROVIDENCE, R.I.

GRINNELL WILLIS & COMPANY

44-46 Leonard Street, New York

SELLING AGENTS

BROWN AND BLEACHED COTTON GOODS FOR HOME EXPORT MARKETS

RICHARD A. BLYTHE

(INCORPORATED)

Cotton Yarns Mercerized and Natural

ALL NUMBERS

505-506 Mariner and Merchant Building

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The Desirability of the South

as the place to manufacture cotton goods is illustrated in the increase of 67% quoted by census department. We can offer attractive situations for those desiring to enter this field.

J. A. PRIDE

General Industrial Agent, Seaboard Air Line Railway

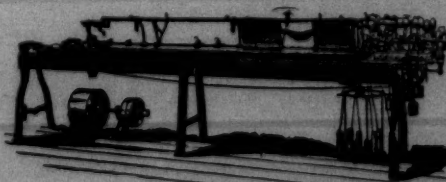
NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

IMPROVED INMAN AUTOMATIC BANDING MACHINES

MANUFACTURED BY

COLE BROTHERS

PAWTUCKET, R. I.



The only automatic machine in the world for making loop bands for spinning frames. Superior quality of bands without any cost of making. All bands exactly alike and no stretch of bands after they are put on. Saves child labor.

Also Beaming Machine to beam on to slasher beams.

The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa.—Sales in the yarn market here last week were not large, and most of the buying was of small quantities. Deliveries on old contracts have become much better than they were some time ago. Collections continue poor. The receipt of yarns from the South were large last week, but owing to the fact that manufacturers have been taking more yarn now, there have not been large quantities going to the warehouses lately.

The hosiery trade is showing some improvement in spots, but in others it is not good. Some mills are running full time with plenty of orders, while others making the same kind of goods are not doing anything.

Carded knitting yarns were not active last week. Some spinners need business and are willing to take reduced prices to get it, for prompt deliveries, but will not consider orders for future deliveries except at their own prices, while knitters will not buy for future delivery except at prices which suit them. Many mills are having to carry large stocks on yarns which should have been delivered before the first of the year, according to the contracts. Spinners state that were all of the knitting mills to go back on full time it would take some time for them (the spinners) to get much new business, as they are carrying so much yarn that should have been taken by knitters before this.

Southern carded cones sold for prompt deliveries on the basis of 14 to 15 cents for 10s. Sales of 24s for quick deliveries were made for 17 1-2 to 18 1-2 cents, 26s sold for 18 1-2 cents, 20s sold at 18 1-2 to 19 1-2 cents.

Combed yarns were dull last week, and there was a big variation in prices. Mercerized yarns have shown much improvement in the last weeks, especially in the West where knitters are taking much more yarn than they were a month ago. The demand for weaving yarns was light during the week. Most of the larger manufacturers are well covered on yarns, and buy only when the prices makes the yarn a good investment. There was some inquiry for yarns for future delivery and these resulted in a few sales of as much as 15,000 to 75,000 pounds of weaving yarns.

Southern Single Skeins.

4s to 8s	13	—13 1-2
10s	13	1-2—
12s	13	1-2—14
14s	14	—14 1-2
16s	14	1-2—15
20s	15	1-2—16
24s	16	1-2—
26s	17	—
30s	18	1-2—

Southern Two-Ply Skeins.

8s	13	—
10s	13	1-2—
12s	14	—

Southern Single Warps.

8s	13	1-2—
10s	13	1-2—14
12s	14	1-2—
16s	15	—
20s	16	—
24s	16	1-2—
26s	17	—
30s	18	1-2—
40s	24	—
50s	31	—32

Southern Two-Ply Warps.

8s	13	—
10s	13	1-2—
12s	14	—14 1-2
16s	16	—
20s	16	1-2—
24s	17	—
26s	17	1-2—18
30s	18	1-2—19
40s	24	—
50s	31	—32

Southern Frame Spun Yarn on Cone.

8s	14	—14 1-2
10s	15	—15 1-2
12s	15	—16
16s	16	—16 1-2
18s	16	1-2—17
20s	17	—
22s	17	1-2—
24s	18	—18 1-2
26s	18	1-2—19
30s	19	—

Two-Ply Carded Peeler in Skeins.

22s	18	—
26s	19	—
30s	19	1-2—20
36s	23	—23 1-2
40s	24	1-2—24 1-2
50s	32	—
60s	35	—

Two-Ply Combed Peeler Skeins.

20s	22	1-2—23
24s	24	1-2—
30s	27	—27 1-2
40s	31	1-2—33
50s	37	—38
60s	42	—43
70s	47	—50
80s	60	—63

U. S. Export Trade Makes New Record.

Returns just issued by the Government covering foreign trade for the month of January show the volume of export business reached \$267,801,370, or the largest of any month in the history of the country. The imports for the same period were \$122,265,267, leaving an export balance of \$145,536,103. This amount of exports is nearly three times the volume reported a year ago.

F. C. Abbott & Co.

Charlotte, N. C.

BROKERS

Southern Mill Stocks, Bank Stocks
N. C. State Bonds, N. C. Railroad Stock and Other High Grade Securities

Southern Mill Stocks.

Abbeville Cot. Mills, S. C.	85
Aiken Mfg. Co.	32
Amer. Spin. Co., pfd.	130 145
Am. Spin. Co., pfd.	100 and int.
Anderson Cot. Mills, S. C.	26
Aragon Mills	55
Arkwright Mills, S. C.	100
Augusta Factory, Ga.	18
Avondale Mills, Ala.	120
Belton	90 101
Brandon Mills, S. C.	30
Cabarrus Cot. Mills	130
Calhoun Mills Co., S. C.	53
Calhoun Mills, pfd. S. C.	100
Chiquola Mfg. Co., pfd.	86
Chiquola com.	115
Clifton Cot. Mills, com.	85
Clifton Cot. Mills, pfd.	100
Columbus Mfg. Co., Ga.	100
Conestee	85
D. E. Converse Co., S. C.	75
Darlington Mfg. Co., S. C.	60
Drayton Mills	30
Dallas Mfg. Co.	99
Eagle & Phoenix	45
Easley Cot. Mills, S. C.	175
Enoree Mfg. Co., pfd.	100
Enterprise Mfg. Co.	64 71
Exposition Cot. Mills	210
Gainesville Cot. Mills	80
Lancaster Cot. Mills pfd.	90
Langley Mfg. Co. S. C.	75
Loray Mills, com. S. C.	10
Laurens Mills, S. C.	120
Limestone Mills, S. C.	147 1/2
Marlboro Mills, S. C.	55
Mills Mfg. Co., S. C.	90
Molloy Mfg. Co.	105
Ninety-Six Mills, S. C.	140 160
Newberry Cot. Mills, S. C.	120
Norris Cot. Mills	100
Orr Mills	85
Orangeburg Mfg. Co., pfd.	90
Parker, pfd, S. C.	40
Parker, guaranteed S. C.	100 and int.
Pacolet Mfg. Co., com.	100
Pacolet, pfd.	99
Pelzer Mfg. Co.	110
Piedmont	127 145
F. W. Poe Mfg. Co.	85
Raleigh Cot. Mills, N. C.	98
Riverside Mills, S. C.	25
Roanoke Mills, Va.	140
Lockhart Mills, com., S. C.	60
King Mfg. Co., J. P. Ga.	85
Gluck Mfg. Co., S. C.	80
Hartsville Mfg. Co., com.	160
Hartsville Mfg. Co., pfd 100 and int.	
Henrietta Mills, N. C.	175
Lancaster Cot. Mills, S. C.	130
Saxon Mills	180
Sibley Mfg. Co., S. C.	26
Spartan	110
Tucapau Mills, S. C.	350
Ware Shoals Mfg. Co.	80
Warren Mfg. Co.	80
Warren Mfg. Co., S. C.	85
Williamston Mills, S. C.	100
Williamston pfd	70 90
Wiscasset Cot. Mills	135
Woodside Cotton Mills Co guaranteed	87 1/2
Woodside C. M. Co., pfd	65 75
Woodside C. M. Co., com	32 1/2
Woodruff Cot. Mills S. C.	100

American Trade Extension in Manchuria.

(Continued from Page 4)

entitled to exemption, is obviated by purchasing direct from local foreign merchants, who, upon application to the Maritime Customs through their consuls, have no difficulty in securing exemption certificates. Therefore the native dealer is saved much trouble and is 2 per cent better off by dealing with a foreign firm.

Regarding transportation facilities in connection with foreign trade, all imports for and exports from South Manchuria via Dairen (Dalny) or Antung must be handled by the South Manchuria Railway. The only alternative route at present is via Newchwang, through which port goods may be forwarded to or from Mukden on the Chinese Peking-Mukden Railway. This route, however, has the disadvantage of 50 miles more freightage than the Japanese line, a branch of the South Manchuria Railway, from Newchwang to Mukden. Moreover, Newchwang, unlike Dairen, is icebound from December to March each year.

The Chinese Government has decided to build a port at Hulutao, an ice-free harbor on the west coast of the Gulf of Liaotung, between Shanhaikuan and Newchwang. It is 62 1-2 miles nearer Mukden by rail than Dairen and only 20 miles farther from Mukden than Newchwang via the Chinese railway. A standard-gauge line for use by construction trains connects Hulutao with Lianshan Station on the Peking-Mukden line, which is only 7 1-2 miles from the harbor. The British engineer who had built the port of Chinwangtao was commissioned by the Chinese Government to seek a suitable place for a port, and after inspecting the coast thoroughly he decided upon Hulutao. Full plans and estimates were prepared for a first-class port rivaling Dairen, and it was decided in 1910 to proceed with the work at once. The estimated cost was \$4,500,000 and it was to be completed in five years. About 12 months' active work was done at a cost of more than \$500,000; but work was suspended upon the outbreak of the revolution in 1911 and for financial reasons has not been resumed.

The principal foreign imports into Manchuria during 1913 consisted of cotton piece goods, kerosene, soap, sugar, flour, matches, candles, and arms and ammunition. Of these articles the United States shared only in the following: Sheetings, 261,762 pieces; shirtings, 177,195 pieces; drills, 78,260 pieces; jeans, 7,408 pieces; kerosene, 15,502,037 gallons; flour, 396,000 barrels. The chief competitors in these lines of goods are as follows: Cotton piece goods, Japan, United Kingdom, and Russia; kerosene, Russia and Sumatra; flour, native mills. Soap is furnished by Japan, United Kingdom, Russia, Germany, and Austria. Japan and Hongkong supply most of the sugar, Japan and Russia supply the matches, the United Kingdom the candles, and Germany the arms and ammunition.—Consular Reports.

(To be continued)

Personal Items

J. H. Coleman has resigned his position with King Mill, Burlington, N. C.

W. O. Jones will on March 15th, become overseer of weaving at the Olympia Mills, Columbia, S. C.

W. T. Adams, superintendent of the Westminster (S. C.) Knitting Mills, has been on a visit to his home in Statesboro, N. C.

E. E. Bishop has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Olympia Mills, Columbia, S. C., to accept a similar position at the Arkwright Mills, Spartanburg, S. C., the change to take effect March 15th.

Small Mazda Lamps With Concentrated Filaments.

The distinctive features of the concentrated filament Mazda lamps of high wattages have proved so popular that the Edison Lamp Works of the General Electric Company has developed vacuum Mazda lamps of similar appearance in the 25, 40 and 60 watt sizes. This concentrated filament construction gives greater vertical distribution of light than the regular Mazda lamps of corresponding wattages. The new lamps will, therefore, be employed where natural distribution of light downward is required. They can be used in existing sockets and fixtures.

These lamps will be made in the same sized bulbs as the corresponding regular Mazda lamps, will have the same spherical watts per candle-power efficiency and will have a rated average life of 600 hours.

Rest For Another Session.

The nagging of the cotton mill men by the labor agitators has come to an end, so far as the present session of the Legislature is concerned. It was begun early in the session, with the assistance of the National Child Labor Association, and though the sentiment of the lawmakers was in plain manifestation satisfied with present conditions between the mill owners and their help, the agitation was kept up intermittently until the Senate gave a final and conclusive vote. Even there had been one bill introduced making it unlawful for a woman under 17 or 18 years doing work in a factory at night. The attempt at further "regulating" the mill men took the form of a State, or labor organization supervision of the mills through the medium of the "inspector," and it was for this that the last stand was taken. The mill people made it clear that they are not opposed to inspection of the mills when done through an unprejudiced system, and it is probable that they will themselves propose a system that will prove effective and satisfactory to those who may insist that inspection is necessary to the further advancement of cotton mill welfare, but they will do this voluntarily—not under compulsion. —Charlotte Observer.

Broke in House and Was Killed.

S. Curtis Armstrong, master mechanic of the Orr Cotton Mills, Anderson, S. C., Tuesday night shot and instantly killed W. C. Green, an itinerant mill operator, who broke into the former's house, after members of the family had retired and who acted as though he was drawing a pistol from his hip pocket when Mr. Armstrong discovered him in the house and called on him in vain for an explanation as to his presence there.

About 11:30 o'clock Mrs. Armstrong was awakened by a noise in their home. She notified her husband who got up to see who the intruder was and what he was about

As Mr. Armstrong reached the rear of the house Mrs. Armstrong switched on the lights. Mr. Armstrong discovered the stranger in the bathroom, and immediately the intruder came out upon the back porch. When Mr. Armstrong called upon the stranger for an explanation as to what he was doing in his house the intruder reached to his hip pocket, as if to draw a pistol, and let drop the remark, "You can bluff some folks, but you can't bluff us North Carolinians." When Mr. Armstrong saw the stranger advancing upon him in this threatening manner he raised his rifle he was carrying and fired upon the intruder, who received a bullet through the breast and died instantly.

Death From Poisoned Whiskey.

The contents of a bottle of liquor found beside the dead body of Bart Turnstill at Clifton, S. C., Monday morning, is held in the custody of authorities for analysis to ascertain the poisonous elements of the liquid, which according to the examining physician and the coroner's jury, was attributed as the cause of the man's death. The body of Turnstill, who was an operative in the Clifton No. 2 mill, was discovered by friends lying in a sleeping position near the spring to the right of Spring street, about midway between the Clifton No. 1 and No. 2 mills. The evidence produced at the coroner's investigation established that on Saturday night Turnstill drank whiskey freely with four friends. When the crowd dispersed at a late hour Saturday night, it was alleged that Turnstill went in the direction of his home, asserting before departing that he felt able to go alone.

Factors For Increased Business.

There are several underlying factors in cotton goods markets that give reason for cheerfulness when conditions are contrasted with those obtaining on other staples, such as wool, silk or flax. A change in fashion has taken place, and within a short time there will be more general acknowledgement than there is today of a need for a larger yardage of material than has been required in recent years. The use of larger skirts and more ladies' underwear seems destined to make more business for the cotton mills. Moreover, the large use of cotton duck for export bids fair to continue for some time, whether it be in uniform materials or in duck for general army and navy purposes. The duck mills have certainly less cause for complaint than they would have were it not for the fact that many mills are busy on foreign orders.—N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

SPINNING RINGS ^{Best} Quality Guaranteed

Also Manufacturers of Drop Wires

The Connecticut Mill Supply Co.,

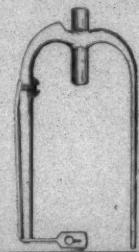
Torrington, Connecticut

Southern Representatives, PEARSON & RAMSAUR, Greenville, S. C.

W. H. Monty, Pres. & Treas. W. H. Hutchins, V.-Pres & Sect'y

SOUTHERN SPINDLE AND FLYER COMPANY

CHARLOTTE, N. C.



Are your flyers giving you trouble? If you have a few old flyers around your mill that will not run, send them to us and we will make them run like new ones, or if you are changing on to a finer or coarser roving, we will re-block your flyers to suit your work at small cost.

Bradford Soluble Grease



UNEXCELLED as a softening agent in the finishing of cotton fabrics. Used extensively both by finishers of colored goods and bleachers in finish of white fabrics. Any degree of "softness" may be obtained by the proper use of this article. A neutral preparation. Write for recipe for finishing.

ARABOL MANUFACTURING CO.

100 William Street, New York

CAMERON McRAE Southern Sales Agent CHARLOTTE, N. C.

PROPER LOCATIONS FOR MILLS.

United States Census figures show that since 1880 the consumption of cotton in mills of the cotton growing States has increased 1,502 per cent, as compared with an increase of only 93 per cent in all other states. In the twelve months ended August 31, 1914 Southern mills consumed 162,097 more bales of cotton than the mills of all other States. Three-fourths, or 9,000,000, of the total cotton spindles in the cotton growing States are tributary to Southern Railway tracks. Of the 200 knitting mills in the South over 125 are located along the Southern Railway. Nearly all the Southern woolen and silk mills are also on Southern Railway tracks.

There is a reason for this, and it is not difficult to understand.

The Southern Railway Lines enter and serve most completely those portions of the South where the textile industry is the greatest success, because there are found all the conditions which makes for successful manufacture—the proper transportation facilities, the ease with which the raw material and the needed fuel may be secured, the supply of good labor, the pure water, the low cost of power, and favorable local conditions.

Not only for textile plants but for all other industries the best advantages will be found in this territory.

If you have a plant to locate, let us take up with you the question of the proper location. Your plans will be held confidential. Our knowledge of conditions at various points and our experience in locating other mills and the time of our agents in making special investigations are at your service if desired.

M. V. RICHARDS, Industrial and Agricultural Commissioner,
Southern Railway,

Room 129,

Washington, D. C.

"The Clinchfield Route"

Carolina, Clinchfield & Ohio Ry.
and
Carolina, Clinchfield & Ohio Railway
of South Carolina

EFFECTIVE NOV. 26, 1914.

Eastern Standard Time.

Southbound—No. 3, Passenger, Daily

Lv. Dante, Va. 8:30 a. m.
Lv. St. Paul, Va. 8:52 a. m.
Lv. Speer's Ferry, Va. 10:17 a. m.
Lv. Johnson City, Tenn. 11:45 a. m.
Lv. Marion, N. C. 3:55 p. m.
Lv. Bostic, N. C. 4:57 p. m.
Ar. Spartanburg, S. C. 6:05 a. m.

No. 5 Mixed, Daily

Lv. Dante, Va. 12:50 p. m.
Lv. St. Paul, Va. 1:20 p. m.
Lv. Speer's Ferry, Va. 3:15 p. m.
Lv. Johnson City, Tenn. 5:18 p. m.
Ar. Erwin, Tenn. 6:30 p. m.
Northbound—No. 2, Passenger, Daily.
Lv. Erwin, Tenn. 8:15 a. m.
Ar. Johnson City, Tenn. 8:55 a. m.
Ar. Speer's Ferry, Va. 10:35 a. m.
Ar. St. Paul, Va. 12:17 p. m.
Ar. Dante, Va. 12:40 p. m.

No. 4, Passenger, Daily.

Lv. Spartanburg, S. C. 11:00 a. m.
Ar. Bostic, N. C. 12:07 p. m.
Ar. Marion, N. C. 1:05 p. m.
Ar. Johnson City, Tenn. 5:18 p. m.
Ar. Speer's Ferry, Va. 7:02 p. m.
Ar. St. Paul, Va. 8:35 p. m.
Ar. Dante, Va. 9:00 p. m.

Patrons are requested to apply to nearest Agent for definite information, or to

CHAS. T. MANDEL,
Asst. Gen'l Pass. Agent.

J. J. CAMPION,
V.-Pres. and Traffic Manager.

Want Department

Want Advertisements.

If you are needing men for any position or have second hand machinery, etc., to sell the want columns of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** afford the best medium for advertising the fact.

Advertisements placed with us reach all the mills and show results.

Employment Bureau.

The Employment Bureau is a feature of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** and we have better facilities for placing men in Southern mills than any other journal.

The cost of joining our employment bureau is only \$1.00 and there is no other cost unless a position is secured, in which case a reasonable fee is charged.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern textile industry.

Machinery For Sale.

The following machinery most of which is in good condition, is for sale at bargain prices:

- 70 Crompton & Knowles looms.
- 1 Cohoes slasher.
- 1 Vacuum dyeing machine.
- 1 Sargent dryer.
- 1 Overhead track with block.
- 1 34-inch C. & M. brusher and shearer.
- 1 32-inch C. & M. cloth folder.
- 1 36-inch C. & M. sewing machine.
- 1 B. & B. baling press.

Address Box 903, Charlotte, N. C.

Spinners and Doffers Wanted.

Want a few good spinners, doffers and spooler hands. White work. Good paying job. Apply at once to

Wm. Huffman.

Oversser spinning and spooling, Alta nahaw, N. C.

Roller Coverer Wanted.

Wanted, a thoroughly capable man to cover rolls, and keep stock in supply room. Splendid opening for a high-tone man who desires a good position. Prefer band man. Apply in own handwriting, to "Palmetto," care Textile Bulletin.

WANT position as superintendent or as carder and spinner. Experienced in both yarn and weaving mills and can give satisfaction. Am now employed, but would change for larger mill. Address No. 990.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Have had long experience and can furnish first class refer-

ences from former employers. Strictly sober. Address No. 991.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of large card room. Special experience on combers and fine yarns, but also have experience on coarse goods. Can furnish excellent references. Address No. 992.

WANT position as master mechanic or electrical engineer. Age 30. Married. Now employed in this capacity and can furnish best of references. Address No. 993.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinning or both. 18 years experience in both. Nothing less than \$2.50 considered. Good references both as to character and ability. Address No. 994.

WANT position as superintendent or position as traveling salesman. Am now employed as superintendent but have also had traveling experience and can furnish satisfactory references for either position. Address No. 995.

WANT position as overseer of spinning or carding and spinning. Long experience. Now employed. Good references. Will not consider less than \$2.50. Address No. 996.

WANT position as overseer of dyeing and bleaching. Have handled skeins, warps, raw stock, beams and cops, natural and mercerized yarn. Used to indigo, direct and sulphur colors. Age 29. Married. Good references. Address No. 997.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room. Age 30. Married. Have eight years experience as cloth room overseer in good mills. Can furnish the best of references. Address No. 998.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Thoroughly practical man at present employed as overseer of weaving. Married and strictly temperate, 38 years old. Have had 12 years experience as overseer of weaving. Will be pleased to submit reference and correspond with any good mill. Address No. 999.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience and always give satisfaction. Reason for changing, better salary. Age 45. Married. Strictly sober. Experienced from ground up on both white and colored work. Address No. 1000.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill. Long practical experience on all classes of yarns from 4's to 180's. Also experienced on automobile tires and similar fabrics. Address No. 1001.

WANT position as overseer of large card room or as assistant super-

intendent. Now employed but would change for larger job. Long experience and good references. Address No. 1002.

WANT position of overseer of spinning or twisting or both. Now employed in first-class mill. Married. Strictly sober. Best references. Address No. 1003.

WANT position as overseer of weaving and designing in large mill. Am now employed and giving satisfaction, but want larger job. Good references. Address No. 1004.

WANT position of bookkeeper, stenographer or timekeeper or responsible place in mill office where there is a chance of promotion. Age 24. Sober. Can furnish good reference. Three years experience in mill office work. Address No. 1005.

WANT position as superintendent of either yarn or weaving mill. Have had large experience as superintendent and can furnish satisfactory references, both as to character and ability. Address No. 1006.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Am experienced on both coarse and fine numbers, white and colored. Prefer Ga. or S. C. Sober. Good manager of help. Satisfactory references. Address No. 1007.

WANT position as master mechanic. 20 years experience and can furnish fine references. Have 2 doffers and 1 spinner. Strictly sober. Address No. 1008.

WANT position as chief engineer and master mechanic. Age 36. Have 10 years experience and am not afraid of work. Have family of mill help. Good references. Address No. 1009.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Now employed and am giving satisfaction, but want larger room. Have always made good. Satisfactory references. Address No. 1010.

WANT position as superintendent or as carder and spinner. Now employed but prefer to change. Can furnish first class references. Address No. 1011.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding. Prefer a yarn mill. Have had long experience and can give satisfaction. Address No. 1012.

WANT position as overseer of weaving in small mill or second hand in large room. Age 32. Have 15 years experience. Can furnish good references. Address No. 1013.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Am now employed in charge of winding and spooling. Can change for better job. 20 years in mill. 10 years as overseer. Also have diploma in cotton carding and spinning and will deliver the goods. Age 37. Married. Temperate. Address 1014.

PATENTS

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Patent Lawyers

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WANT position as overseer of weaving. Many years experience and always made good. Can furnish best of references from all former employers. Address No. 1015.

WANT position as overseer of weaving or superintendent. Have had long experience in both positions and can give satisfaction. Address No. 1016.

WANT position as carder in large mill or superintendent in small or medium size yarn mill. Am now employed but prefer to change. Address No. 1017.

WANT position as superintendent. Am young man of good education and also education and also long practical experience. Am now employed but want larger mill. Address No. 1018.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn or cloth mill. Long service and good training. Can build up run down plant to point of efficiency. Hustle and economical manager. Have never used liquor or cigarettes. Age 35. Married. Let me figure with you if your results are not what you desire. Address No. 1020.

WANT position as manager or superintendent and also in cost finding department of large mill corporation. Best of references. Address No. 1021.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or as carder and spinner. Can furnish first class references, as to ability and habits from all former employers. Can get results. Address No. 1022.

WANT position as superintendent by practical man with executive ability, fully capable of managing a mill, one who will stay on the job and get possible results. 10 years as superintendent, 12 years as overseer. Experienced on plain and fancy weaves. A-1 references. Address No. 1023.

WANT position as carder and spinner. Now employed on night job, but prefer to change. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1024.

WANT position as superintendent of 5,000 to 15,000 spindle mill, either weaving or spinning. 27 years practical experience. Now employed as superintendent. Have experience in some of largest mills in South. Good references. Address No. 1025.

(Continued on next Page.)

WANT position as overseer of carding in medium size mill or second hand in a large room. 12 years experience in card room. 5 years as second hand and grinder. Good references. Address No. 1026.

WANT position as overseer. Now employed as erector, but wish to secure position as spinner. Long experience and can furnish good references. Address No. 1027.

WANT position as master mechanic. Age 33 and have had lots of experience in cotton mill work. Can furnish good references. Address No. 1028.

WANT position as carder. Am now employed as carder and know how to watch my costs and my room. Reason for wanting to change will be furnished upon request. Address No. 1029.

WANT position as carder in large mill. Ran last job to entire satisfaction of employers and can give them as references. Have had long experience. Address No. 1030.

WANT position as either carder or spinner or both. Have had long experience and can furnish last employer as reference. Sober and reliable. Address No. 1031.

WANT position overseer of weaving. Have had long experience on two to six harness work both heavy and light, on all makes of looms. Can furnish best of references as to ability and character. Address No. 1032.

WANT position as superintendent of weaving or yarn mill of not less than 15,000 spindles. Now employed as superintendent, but want larger mill. Fine references. Address No. 1033.

WANT position as superintendent. Am experienced on all grades of yarns, including Sea Island and peeler cotton. Am now employed and giving satisfaction, but prefer to change. Fine experiences. Address No. 1034.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room. 15 years experience handling export and domestics of various constructions. Good references as to integrity and ability. Address No. 1035.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Experience on cheviots, chambrays, sheetings and drills. Married. Age 32. Good references. Address No. 1036.

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed and giving entire satisfaction, but wish large job in healthy section. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1037.

WANT position as Supt. 18 years experience in mill. Age 38. Married. Can give good references as to ability and character. Address No. 1046.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of weaving. Have had long experience on a wide variety of goods and can furnish best of references. Now employed, but want larger job. Address No. 1038.

WANT position as superintendent or manager. Have had long experience, especially on colored goods and can give satisfaction. Good references. Address No. 1039.

WANT position as superintendent of either yarn or weave mill on either white or colored work. Now employed as superintendent, but prefer more modern mill. Would not be interested at less than \$1,500 per year. Address No. 1040.

WANT position as overseer of weaving or designing, 11 years experience including lenos, corduroys, 4 velvet. Age 35, married, strictly sober. Can furnish references. Address No. 1041.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have had long experience on both coarse and fine work and can give satisfactory references if desired. Address No. 1042.

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed as weaver in large mill. Have many years experience and am competent to run a mill. Best of references as to ability and character. Address No. 1043.

WANT position as overseer of carding at not less than \$3.00 per day. Am a married man of good character, and sober habits. Have had 15 years experience as overseer. Am now running carding and spinning but want a card room. Can furnish the best of references. Address No. 1044.

WANT position as Supt. of yarn or plain weaving mill. Age 37. Sober. Energetic. Married. Present position overseer of carding. Would consider large card room. Address No. 1045.

WANT to correspond with the management of any up-to-date mill in the South needing an expert outside overseer and cotton weigher. Can handle big job. Age 27. Single. Strictly temperate and ambitious. Now employed. Dandy references. Address 1047.

WANT position as carder in Georgia or Alabama. Age 34. Married. Overseer three years. Second hand 4 years. Card grinder 5 years. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1048.

WANT position as master mechanic. Have long experience in cotton mill work and am entirely competent. Can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 1049.

A PRACTICAL mill man wants position as superintendent. Small yarn mill preferred. Would accept position as carder and spinner in large mill. Now employed but can change on short notice. Best of references as to character and ability. Address No. 1050.

WANT position as superintendent of 10,000 to 20,000 spindle mill in N. C. or S. C. Age 48. Have 30 years experience on a wide variety of white and colored goods. Have

been superintendent 20 years. Strictly sober. Good references. Address No. 1051.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of large card room. Can furnish all former employers as references and can get results. Address No. 1052.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had 18 years experience as superintendent and can furnish best of references. Address No. 1053.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had 18 years experience as superintendent. Held last position 10 years. Can furnish first class references. Address No. 1054.

WANT position as superintendent or carder and spinner in large mill. Am a practical mill man, experienced in some of the best mills in the South, and can get results. Address No. 1055.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Am young man of 32 years with family. Have had splendid training and can give satisfaction. My references as to character and ability are good. Address No. 1056.

WANT position as overseer of weaving at not less than \$4.00 per day. Am now employed and can give present employers as references. Address No. 1057.

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed as overseer of carding in one of the best mills in the South, but desire superintendents job. Have made good here and can furnish best of references. Address No. 1058.

WANT position as superintendent, overseer of weaving or traveling salesman. Have experiences in such positions and can furnish references. Address No. 1059.

WANT position as roller coverer. Have had long experience and can do first-class work. Would like to correspond with any mill considering a change of men. Address No. 1060.

WANT position as overseer of spinning and winding. 19 years experience in spinning and winding. Age 30. Employed as overseer at present. Can furnish good references. Address No. 1061.

WANT position as engineer, master mechanic or electrician. Have had 17 years experience with all kinds of boilers, engines, etc. 12 years experience in cotton mill machine shops. Good references. Address No. 1062.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience on both coarse and fine numbers and can furnish best of references both as to character and ability. Now employed as superintendent. Address No. 1063.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or overseer of carding. Have had experience in first-class mills and always gave satisfaction. Best of references. Address No. 1064.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or as carder and spinner. Now employed but prefer to change. Can furnish all former employers as reference. Address No. 1065.

A SOUTHERN man now employed as superintendent wishes to correspond with a mill that needs a superintendent who can get results. Age 36. Married. Have held present position nine years. Gilt edge references. Correspondence confidential. Address No. 1066.

WANT position as overseer of spinning and winding. Age 26. Married. Strictly sober. Long experience and good references. Address No. 1067.

WANT position as master mechanic or machinist at not less than \$2.00 per day. Now employed and have long experience in cotton mill machine shops. Good references. Address No. 1068.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of large weave room. Now employed as overseer of weaving and giving satisfaction, but want larger job. Fine references. Address No. 1069.

WANT position as superintendent. Long experience, especially on fine combed yarns. Can furnish references from former employers. Address No. 1070.

POSITION WANTED as superintendent by practical man. Have 14 years experience as superintendent and thoroughly understand all details connected with the manufacturing of cotton. Can give A-1 references as to ability and character. Address No. 1071.

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WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience and have handled some of the most successful mills in the South. Can furnish good references and get results. Address No. 1073.

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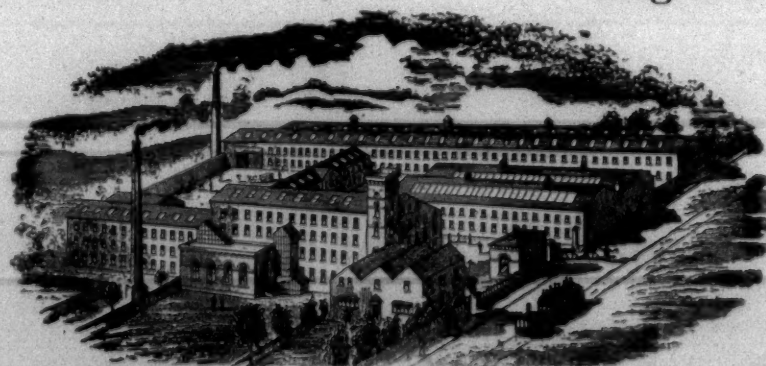
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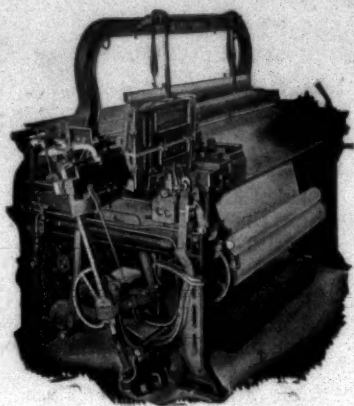
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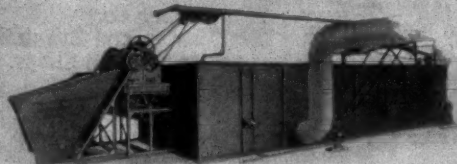
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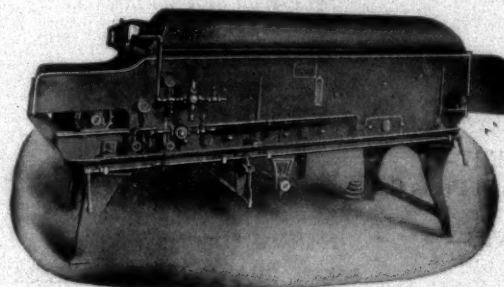
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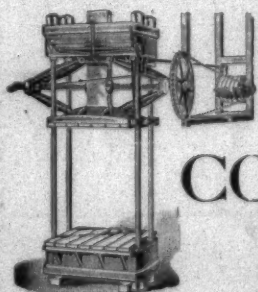
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